THE LITERARY DIGEST

Exlibris 1905

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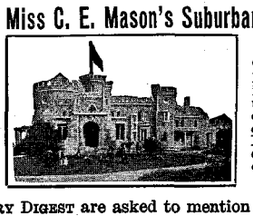

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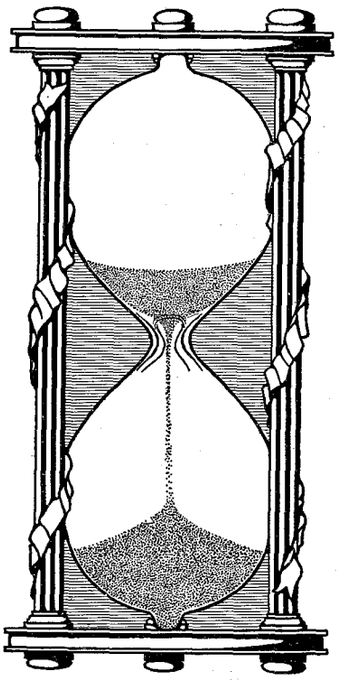

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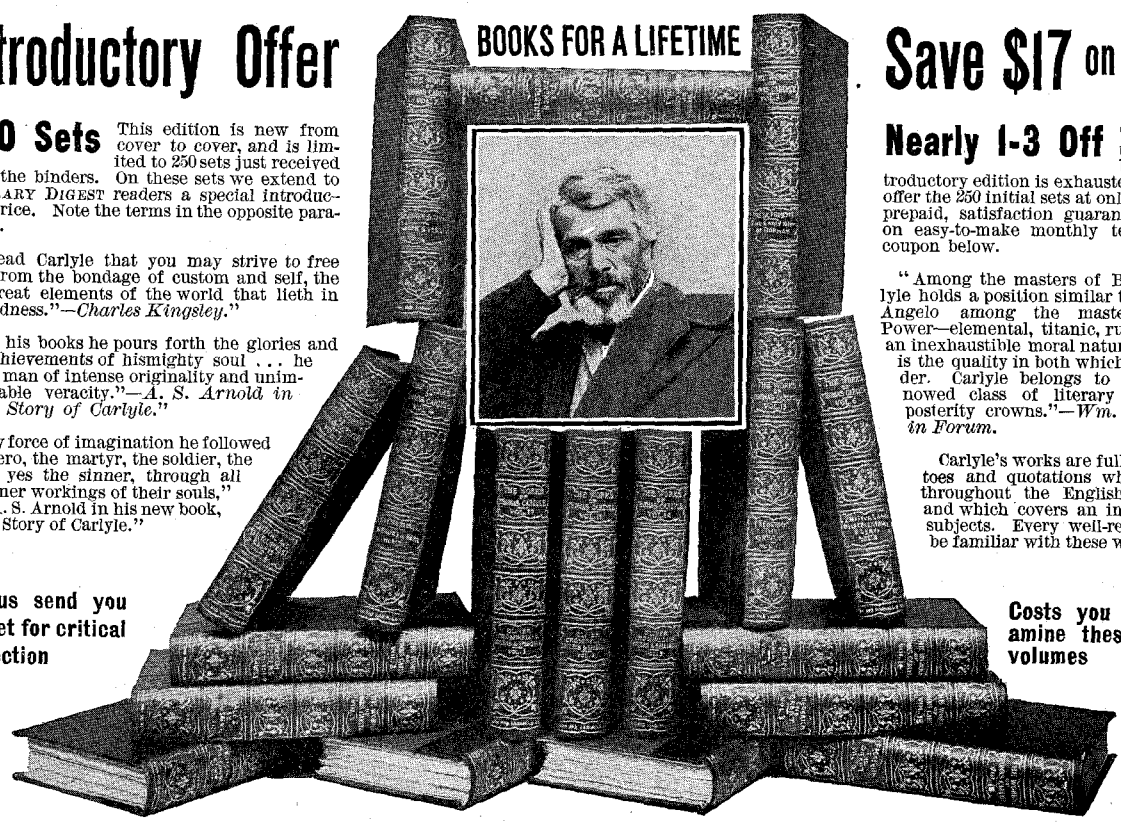

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WILL SOCIALISM BE THE NEXT GREAT POLITICAL ISSUE?

"A GROWING socialistic tendency among the American masses" is what most impressed H. Rider Haggard, the English novelist, during the course of a recent visit to this country. His words are being quoted by the newspapers in conjunction with Mark Hanna's oft-repeated prophecy that "the next great issue this country will have to meet will be socialism," and are regarded in some quarters as indicating the dominant trend in American life at the present time. The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) analyzes the present state of public feeling thus:

"Since the election last fall there has been a change of sentiment as to the course which cities, states, and the Federal Government itself should pursue to the end that corporate greed and financial expansion may be curbed. The disclosures as to the methods of the promoters of Amalgamated copper, the revelations as to the abuses of privileges by the lighting trust in New York, a better general understanding of the reasons that have prompted Chicago to indorse municipal ownership of street railways, the agitation for government control of freight rates, and, finally, the astonishing facts as to the manner in which the resources of the Equitable and other great insurance companies are manipulated by the controllers and promoters of giant corporations, have all had a vast influence in the shaping of public sentiment. Men who maintain the correctness of the theory of decentralization and the fostering of individualism as essential to continuance of the government in accord with the ideas of its founders, stand abashed at the revelations and are almost willing to yield their beliefs in particular cases because there is no other apparent remedy for the existing evils than recourse to socialistic doctrine and the practical application of socialistic theories."

It is upon developments within the Democratic party, however, that radical theorists lay most stress, in contending that socialism is soon to become a live political issue in the United States. Mr. Bryan, it is pointed out, is definitely committed by his latest speeches in Chicago and Buffalo to a program of "public ownership." Mayor Dunne, the man of the hour in Chicago, is kept busy explaining the difference between his point of view and that of socialism. Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, a radical single-taxer with socialistic leanings, is again taking a prominent part in the Democratic councils; and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, recently emerged from months of seclusion to attend the Jefferson dinner in Chicago and to prophesy "a national uprising" with "public ownership and direct legislation" for its slogan. Furthermore, the chain of Hearst papers across the country is eagerly lending itself to the propagation of the new Socialistic gospel. All of which, in the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), would seem to show that "socialism is going to be the craze upon which the nervous political energy of the unthinking Democratic party is going to expend itself during the next four or eight years, just as the free silver craze became the subject of its activity ten years ago." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) comments:

"There can be no doubt of the determination of William Jennings Bryan to destroy the Democratic party and erect a party of state socialism on the ruins of the historic structure built by Jefferson.

"This much was established at the Iroquois Club dinner in Chicago and by subsequent statements made by Mr. Bryan's political friends.

"In the Bryan scheme of things the Democratic party must favor municipal ownership of telephone, lighting, and street-railway systems; state ownership of all local railroads within each state, including presumably interurban electric lines, and national ownership of trunk lines and telegraphs. With this must logically come national ownership of long-distance telephone lines; of all railroads which are not wholly within a single state; of American steamship lines on all navigable rivers, on the Great Lakes, and on the high seas; of all mines; of all oil refineries, and of all other public utilities the use of which is not confined to the territorial limits of a city or a single state.

"Mr. Bryan is promoting the most colossal scheme of centralization that was ever devised to smother the vital principle of a true republic. A constitutional monarchy similar to that of Great Britain would not involve such subversion of Democratic institutions. And this propaganda of triple state socialism is jauntily instituted in the name of Thomas Jefferson, the greatest of all opponents of centralization and paternalism. The British troops never wrought such devastation to Jefferson's plantation as the Bryanites are trying to bring upon his political principles. . . . . .

"If Mr. Bryan's plans could possibly be carried out, which we refuse to believe, Voltaire's definition of government would be actualized in the United States: two-thirds of the people would be paying all they could to support the other third—to maintain an aristocracy of office-holders, if you please, responsible only to themselves.

"As between the Republican party and the triple state socialism of William J. Bryan, the American people, under protest, will take the Republican party—extravagance, high tariff, big stick, Theodore Roosevelt and all."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) holds that no such alarmist view is warranted by the facts; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) adds:

"While there is a disposition to try the experiment of municipal ownership of street railroads in Chicago and elsewhere, the conservative Democratic mind is as far as ever from countenancing the stupendous scheme of federal ownership of the great trunk lines of transportation. Judge Parker, in his speech on Jefferson day, expressed the genuine Democratic sentiment when he spoke of the intermeddling of the government in the affairs of the people until it is now insisted that 'the general government must either own the

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railroads or dictate to their owners the minutest details of their business.' Democrats who earnestly deplore such a policy in the Republican party are not likely to countenance it in their own."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) has this to say:

"Prophecies as to political results are, as we have said, unwise. To form a sound estimate of the strength of the socialists is impossible. The party cast 97,730 votes in the Presidential election of 1900, and 391,587 in 1904. The socialists themselves assert, and not without reason, that Mr. Roosevelt's extraordinary personal popularity and the widespread conviction that his own program is radical, attracted the socialist lightning. Moreover, many who draw the line at Debs or any declared socialist as President, are ready enough to try local experiments in socialism. . . . The procedure of Chicago is probably typical. As socialism gains headway here or there, one of the older parties will seize the occasion to make capital for itself. This is the means by which an independent socialist organization has been kept down in Europe. In England, no less distinguished a Conservative than Joseph Chamberlain himself has proposed old-age pensions. In this country the Democrats, by adopting an 'advanced' platform in 1908, may render the socialists, as such, a negligible quantity. But radicalism is not, as President Roosevelt has shown us, the exclusive patent of either party. In any event the tendency toward socialism is a grave fact, a menace to our traditions, which will disturb both the plots of our politicians and the visions of our statesmen."

MR. CARNEGIE'S PENSION FUND FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS.

MR. CARNEGIE'S establishment of a trust fund of ten million dollars to provide retiring pensions for college professors is regarded as one of the most remarkable and generous contributions ever made by private wealth for a public purpose. It has been undertaken in cooperation with a board of twenty-five trustees, twenty-one of whom are college presidents or chancellors, and is inspired by a desire to aid "the cause of higher education" and to remove "a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions." The plan is explained in a letter written to the board of trustees by Mr. Carnegie. He says in part:

"I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York City generously, and very wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools, and also for her policemen. Very few indeed of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career, and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men can not be retired.

"I have, therefore, transferred to you and your successors as trustees $10,000,000 5 per cent. first-mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges, and technical schools in our country, Canada, and Newfoundland, under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculations show that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

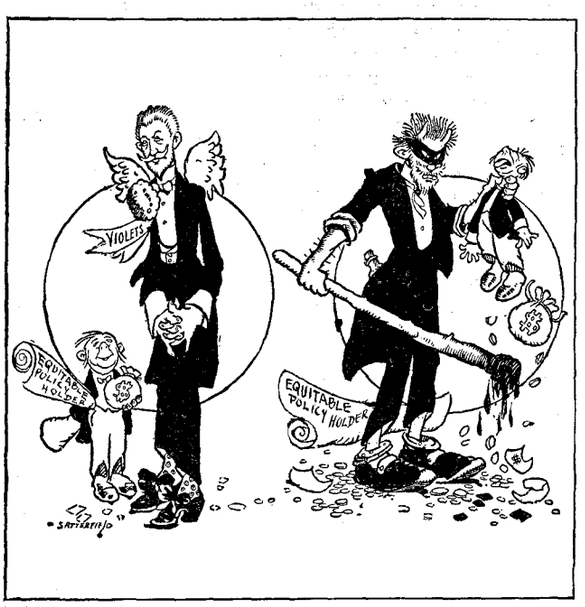
"The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed, or color. We have, however, to recognize that state and colonial governments which have established, or mainly support universities, colleges, or schools may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the state. I can not, therefore, presume to include them.

"There is another class which states do not aid, their constitutions in some cases even forbidding it, viz., sectarian institutions. Many of these established long ago were truly sectarian, but to-day are free to all men of all creeds or none—such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty, or students, to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded. . . . . .

"I hope this fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions."

In the opinion of the New York *Times*, "Mr. Carnegie's latest discovery of an unoccupied field for his insatiable benevolence does equal credit to the ingenuity of his mind and the kindness of his heart." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* also praises Mr. Carnegie's "fine discrimination" in philanthropic work. "The new foundation," it says, "admirably supplements Mr. Carnegie's recently expressed intention to remember small, weak, and struggling colleges. He is evidently searching for objects of beneficence that have been forgotten hitherto in the distribution of great gifts." The Springfield *Republican* comments:

"The profession of college teaching has undoubtedly declined somewhat in prestige in the past two decades. The ablest and most scholarly minds have found it less attractive than formerly, in its middle and lower levels at least; and lately the need of funds specially designed to provide larger salaries has been pressed upon the attention of college and university administrators. Mr. Carnegie might have met this need in the cases of a few institutions by special endowments, but even he could hardly have given enough



THE NEW "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."
—Satterfield in the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

WHY NOT CHANGE ENDS?
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

THE EQUITABLE BROIL CARICATURED.

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money to all the institutions suffering from these adverse conditions to have raised the average level of salaries all around. He has chosen, therefore, to approach the problem at the other end. . . . In the past it has often happened that a professor has been retained in harness long after his usefulness had been seriously impaired, because to have retired him without a pension would have been equivalent to turning a penniless man adrift upon the world. The Carnegie fund of $10,000,000 will provide for some 300 superannuated professors, and its aid in maintaining educational efficency is, therefore, manifest at a glance."

In *Harper's Weekly* (April 29), President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, presents the following table, showing the pay which college professors receive in some of our leading universities:

	Full Professor.	Associate. Professor.	Assistant Professor.	Instructor.
Brown	$3,000–3,150	$1,500	$1,000–1,200	....
Chicago	3,000–7,000	2,500	2,000	$1,000–1,500
Cornell	3,000–4,000	1,500–2,000	1,000	750
Dartmouth	2,500	1,500–1,700	1,200–1,400	....
Hamilton	1,800–2,000	1,500	800–900	....
Harvard	2,000–6,500	.....	2,000–3,000	500–2,000
University of Illinois	2,000–3,250	1,600–1,800	1,200–1,600	700–1,000
University of Minnesota	2,250–2,400	2,000–2,200	1,500	700–1,200
University of Indiana	2,000–2,500	1,500–1,600	1,000–1,500	600–1,200
University of Pennsylvania	1,800–3,000	1,000–1,500	....	....
Williams	2,500	2,000	1,000–1,500	....
Western Reserve	2,000–3,000	1,800	1,500–2,000	750–1,200

These figures, as the New York *World* points out, amply sustain the contention that college professors are poorly paid. Their incomes are "very small," when compared with those of successful lawyers and doctors, and "there is little opportunity for saving against old age and cessation of salary." *The World* comments further:

"It is right and proper that mere money-making should not be regarded as the chief end of a profession in which the community puts much the same trust as it does in the ministry. At least need should not be the termination of a faithful and responsible career. For his far-reaching philanthropy the public no less than the colleges may well feel grateful to Mr. Carnegie. His new foundation enriches the public by insuring comfort to teachers of proved merit and by opening the way for capable successors."

In some quarters there is a disposition to question the wisdom of Mr. Carnegie's plan. Dr. John Bach McMaster, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, has expressed himself in these emphatic terms:

"I do not believe in pension systems in general, and I am especially opposed to them in the teaching profession. It would be practically the same thing as the police pensioning, and it could not help but lower the profession.

"When one of us enters the teaching profession he does not do it with the expectation of making money; he has an entirely different end in view. This pension system would certainly lower our standard.

"I believe that in this and in all professions, as in business, each man should stand on his own basis, and on that alone. Personally, I would not accept such a pension, but I think that it might prove acceptable to the majority of the profession. I am speaking only for myself. We have 'Carnegie libraries' and 'Carnegie heroes,' now we are to have 'Carnegie professors.' I do not like it."

From this extreme view Dr. Charles Curtis Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, dissents. He says:

"There are two results which will follow this gift of Mr. Carnegie's. The first result will be the provision of a retiring fund for professors after they are unfitted for further active service, as is provided in the provisions of Mr. Carnegie's offer. This will insure a competency for the faithful teachers who have been unable to save from their salaries during their service.

"The second result, which I consider equally important, will be the stimulation of the work of the professors and instructors during the period of their active work at an institution. As they will not have to fear for the future, they being insured a competency in old age, they will be able to enter into their work with much greater vigor and more singleness of purpose."

FITZHUGH LEE.

"THERE is no man in the South, and no man in the United States," says the New York *Times*, "who contributed more than Fitzhugh Lee to form, after the division of the Civil War, 'a more perfect union.' And this not by any overt proceedings of his own in that direction, but by the mere force of his generous nature." *The Times* continues:

"It is twenty years since the attention of the hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers who turned out to witness the funeral procession of General Grant was attracted by the only mounted man in that impressive array who was in civilian's dress. Inquiring, they learned that the horseman thus made conspicuous was Fitzhugh Lee, the Governor of Virginia. His participation would have been more in evidence as a sign of reunion if he had worn a Confederate uniform. But for this the time was not yet ripe. The same generosity and good feeling that this incident denoted were the qualities which have endeared Fitzhugh Lee to his countrymen, including those who, a little more than forty years ago, he would have denied to be his countrymen."

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE,
Who died in Washington on April 28.

From the same paper we cull the following account of General Fitzhugh Lee's career:

Fitzhugh Lee was born in Clermont, Fairfax County, Va., on November 19, 1835, and was sixty-nine years old. A nephew of Robert E. Lee, the famous Confederate general, and a grandson of Gen. Henry E. Lee, the noted "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolutionary War, he came from a family of famous soldiers. He graduated at West Point in 1856, and entered upon his first military service on the Western frontier, where he engaged in some spirited combats with the Indians in Texas.

After his Indian fighting Fitzhugh Lee was ordered back to West Point as an instructor in cavalry tactics. The outbreak of the Civil War found him serving in that capacity. He promptly resigned and offered his services to the Confederacy. It was as a cavalry leader that Lee displayed the greatest courage and skill during the Civil War. The very last stroke of the Army of Northern Virginia was the cavalry charge led by Fitzhugh Lee at Farmville, near Appomattox, on April 8, 1865. He succeeded in driving back General Crook's cavalry division, and held the situation he thus gained against fearful odds, until Sheridan and Ord arrived, and, throwing an overwhelming force against Lee's handful of men, put an end to the struggle of the Confederacy. The next day Gen. Robert E. Lee and General Grant settled the terms of the surrender. Fitzhugh Lee was present at the memorable meeting.

After the war Fitzhugh Lee returned to his home in Stafford County, Va. For the next few years he applied himself to farming. Like the majority of the other great Confederate fighters, he accepted the result of the war philosophically and was one of the first recognized leaders of the Confederacy to preach the gospel of peace. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885. Fitzhugh Lee rendered his greatest service to his country during the Spanish war and the period that immediately preceded and followed that epoch in American history. For many years he held the responsible position of consul-general at Havana. After the war he became military governor of Havana during the American occupation. General Lee was appointed to the regular army with rank of brigadier-general in February, 1901. For a time he was in command of the Department of Missouri. He retired for age from the army the following March. A widow and five children survive him.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS HUNTING TRIP.

THE Illinois chaplain who prayed that "the shield of the Almighty" might protect President Roosevelt from "the monsters of the mountains" is flippantly treated by newspaper writers who evidently feel that the President is quite capable of taking care of himself. He has killed bears, wolves, a bobcat, and a rattlesnake; is reported to be "having more fun than a schoolboy" and "riding forty to fifty miles daily"; and says: "It was bully

THE JOY OF AROUSED AMBITION.

Little Johnny's Idea of Presidential Honors as formed by Recent Newspaper Reports.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

sport, and I hope it keeps up." A "very real side" of Mr. Roosevelt, observes *Collier's Weekly*, is that brought out by the vacation he is now enjoying. The same paper comments further:

"We know nothing healthier than Mr. Roosevelt. His diet is as simple as the diet of the Japanese. The pleasures he seeks all tend to health and longevity. The danger which lurks in grizzly bears, mountain lions, or whatever animals he may come across, is as nothing compared to the dangers of inaction and the artificial life. Perhaps his hunting is mainly for air and exercise, like following an aniseed-bag, and he may see few things more ferocious than a coyote or jack rabbit. Whatever he kills, or fails to kill, he is happy in the West, in the open air, in the exercise of his body, with the sky above him and the fresh breezes in his face."

President Roosevelt's evident enjoyment of his outdoor life in the Southwest, says the Denver *Republican*, "will be something of a mystery to a minority of Americans—the minority that can not understand 'the call of the wild.'" But "most men can understand it all and sympathize with the President, even to the boylike exuberance with which he is said to have raced ahead of the dogs to a buffalo wallow, where he drank, in true frontiersman's fashion, lying flat on the ground." The Chicago *Tribune* compares the exploits of the President with the labors of Hercules, and thinks they will make Kaiser William positively envious. It continues:

"The German Emperor is 'a mighty hunter before the Lord,' but there are no rattlesnakes and cougars in his country to be exterminated. If there were he would not let them go unhunted. It is a pity that he does not feel at liberty to go as far from home as the Rocky Mountains or the wild regions of Oklahoma. If he did, perhaps the President would ask him over and they would go on a hunting trip together. Then there would be something for the official correspondents to report.

"The President is enjoying his vacation—all the more because of the spice of danger—but there are few other men in public life who would like to take their pleasure as he does his. One can hardly imagine the chieftains of the Senate going out 'where the wild beasts abound,' as the chaplain of the Illinois house words it, in order to kill cougars and rattlesnakes. Their sport is to stay at Washington and kill treaties and bills for the regulation of railroad rates. Mr. Cleveland was, and is, fond of fishing and duck shooting. He kills to eat as well as to have sport. Mr. Roosevelt is the first President to track to their dens the bear and the mountain lion. Probably he will not have many successors who will copy him in that."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is led to ruminate on the "constantly growing scarcity of big game everywhere in this country." It says:

"We are fallen upon evil days for the hunters of big game. The last ten years have marked a decided change in that respect, and it may be impossible for Mr. Roosevelt to write now as entertainingly of hunting in the Rockies as he wrote in his earlier years, when it was possible for him to meet with adventures, in a pursuit of great animals, well worth the writing and the reading.

"But in this country the bear is following the buffalo, not, of course, to the point of complete extinction, owing to habit and habitat, but to a point so near extinction that hunting him has become such hard work that the sport has lost its zest. The President has decided to cut short his hunting trip, and it is very likely that one of the reasons moving him to that decision is the difficulty, and in fact the impossibility, of scaring up enough of big game to keep him busy or interested. One result of promiscuous hunting in this country is the disappearance of all quadruped game worth the chase until a hunt for such game has become more wearisome than exciting. The President may not tell us this in what he writes for our entertainment, but he will hold it as a mental reservation."

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LOOMIS.

A SCANDAL which is said to "rack the entire community" of Venezuela, and which, if correctly reported, is likely to result in the removal of either Herbert W. Bowen, American Minister to Venezuela, or of Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, has been published by a Caracas correspondent of the New York *Herald*. It involves charges of financial corruption alleged to have been preferred by Mr. Bowen against his superior officer. Mr. Loomis is accused of having obtained considerable pecuniary benefits from the New York and

HERBERT W. BOWEN, AMERICAN MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

(A photograph taken at Caracas, showing Secretary of the Legation Russell, Naval Attaché Marbury Johnston, and Mr. Bowen seated in the center.)

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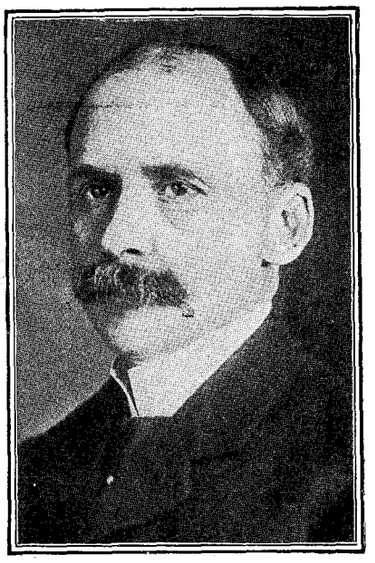
Bermudez Asphalt Company, while acting in his official capacity as American Minister to Venezuela, several years ago; and it is declared that a check showing the payment of $10,000 to him by the company is now in the possession of President Castro. The *Herald* correspondent continues:

"Other charges that have been made against Mr. Loomis are that while Minister at Venezuela he purchased for a trifling sum a claim for 20,000 bolivars (or $4,000) against the Venezuelan Government, and then used his influence as Minister to collect the full amount from the Government. The report current here is that a letter in Mr. Loomis's handwriting has been forwarded to Washington, specifying that one-half the money should be paid him in cash and the balance in Venezuelan Government bonds, issued against the salt-mines, at 80. At that time the bonds were selling at 85.

"Still another document, that has been transmitted to Washington, is apparently the draft of a contract, entered into between Mr. Loomis and one Meyer, under which Mr. Loomis, then American Minister, agrees to use his influence to adjust one of the heavy outstanding obligations of Venezuela to the amount of $10,000,000 for a consideration of one-seventh of that sum, or nominally $1,400,000. These latter two documents are said to have been found among papers in the American Legation in Caracas by Minister Bowen."



FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, against whom charges of financial corruption have been preferred.

Mr. Loomis has issued a public statement squarely meeting these accusations. He characterizes the first charge made as "an absolute falsehood," and goes on to say:

"I never asked nor received, directly or indirectly, in any manner or form, any money or property or other thing of value, or any promise or suggestion thereof, from the New York and Bermudez Company, or from any one acting in its interest or behalf.

"Americans who have lived in Caracas know that rates of exchange between the United States and Venezuela are high there, owing to unsettled conditions in Venezuela, and that at times it is impossible to purchase New York exchange at Caracas. On my final departure from Venezuela as Minister I had money in a bank in Caracas. I wished to convert my Venezuelan money into United States money, and I exchanged checks at the posted United States Government rates with the manager of the New York and Bermudez Company at Caracas, my check to the company calling for Venezuelan money and his check to me calling for United States money. It was a simple business transaction. . . .

"The second charge made is that while Minister to Venezuela I purchased a claim of 20,000 bolivars (or $4,000) against the Venezuelan Government, and then used my influence as Minister to collect the full amount from the Government. I never purchased or owned or had any interest in any claim against the Venezuelan Government, and I never prosecuted, in any manner or form, any claim against that Government except in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State, after submitting a full report of the case to him.

"The third charge is that I agreed with Mr. Meyers to use my influence to adjust an obligation to the amount of $10,000,000 for a consideration of one-seventh of that sum, or, nominally, $1,400,000.

"I never agreed or promised or suggested, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatever, that I would use my influence to adjust any obligation against the Venezuelan Government. The charge is absolutely false."

Mr. Loomis's complete and unequivocal denial of the charges against him "leaves the onus of proof entirely with his accusers," as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) points out; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks there is a possibility that Mr. Bowen has been "gulled" by some shrewd diplomacy on the part of the "wily Castro." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) comments:

"Mr. Bowen's home-coming may now be looked for. Aside from this last misstep he long ago made himself as obnoxious at Caracas as Mr. Loomis had been before him. The present Minister would like to lay most of his difficulties at his predecessor's door. Wherever the blame lies, this Venezuelan business has been bungled in a way that reflects only discredit upon the Administration.

"At the bottom of the whole trouble is the Asphalt Trust, which, after capitalizing municipal corruption and other intangible assets of questionable value, plunged into wholesale bankruptcy. In his day Mr. Loomis was the aggressive champion of its claims against the Venezuelan Government. At one time he came very near inciting armed intervention by the United States. Mr. Bowen has shown an equal inclination to urge interference at Washington with the decrees of the South American courts.

"But there is more to the Asphalt Trust case than the connection of either Mr. Loomis or Mr. Bowen with it. Venezuela charges that its agents fomented insurrection against the Government. Amzi L. Barber, who was president of the Asphalt Trust four years ago, says:

Speaking authoritatively, I can say from private information which has come to me that the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company promoted and financed the revolution which General Matos began against President Castro in 1901.

"The Bermudez Company is the backbone of the trust. Other former officials of the Asphalt Trust have corroborated the charge. It is notorious that the trust sent armed men to Venezuela from this city when the Matos rebellion was on. How would Americans take it if alien owners of property in the United States stirred up treason and revolt in this country?

"The Bowen-Loomis matter must be cleared up without delay. But before Mr. Roosevelt launches more thunder against Castro, might it not be well for him to make a thoroughgoing investigation of the Asphalt Trust's record in Venezuela?"

MR. CLEVELAND'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THE CLUB-WOMAN.

GROVER CLEVELAND is impressed by a possible danger to national life involved in the growth of woman's clubs. In the current issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the ex-President declares that "there are woman's clubs whose objects and intents are not only harmful, but harmful in a way that directly menaces the integrity of our homes." He sees in this feminist movement a discontent with home life and motherhood and all of their consequent labors and sacrifices. He finds the same spirit exemplified in the movement to secure women the right to vote and to participate in public affairs, and writes on this point:

"The restlessness and discontent to which I have referred is most strongly manifested in a movement which has for a long time been on foot for securing to women the right to vote and otherwise participate in public affairs. Let it here be distinctly understood that no sensible man has fears of injury to the country on account of such participation. It is its dangerous, undermining effect on the characters of the wives and mothers of our land that we fear. This particular movement is so aggressive, and so extreme in its insistence, that those whom it has fully enlisted may well be considered as incorrigible. At a very recent meeting of these radicals a high priestess of the faith declared: 'No matter how bad the crime a woman commits, if she can't vote, and is classed with idiots and criminals and lunatics, she should not be punished by the same laws as those who vote obey.' This was said when advocating united action on the part of the assembled body to prevent the execution of a woman proved guilty of the deliberate and aggravated murder of her husband. The speaker is reported to have further announced as apparently the keynote of her address: 'If we could vote we'd be willing to be hanged.' It is a thousand pities that all the wives found in such company can not sufficiently open their minds to see the complete fitness of the homely definition which describes a good wife as 'a woman who loves her

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husband and her country, with no desire to run either'; and what a blessed thing it would be if every mother, and every woman, whether mother, wife, spinster, or maid, who either violently demands or wildly desires for women a greater share in the direction of public affairs, could realize the everlasting truth that 'the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.'

"There is comfort in the reflection that, even tho these extremists may not be amenable to reformation, there is a fair prospect that their manifest radicalism and their blunt avowal of subverting purposes will effectively warn against a dangerously wide acceptance of their theories."

Concerning club-life for women, Mr. Cleveland excepts from condemnation the charitable, religious, and local organizations. He speaks of clubs "of an entirely different order which have grown up in all sections of our land, and which have already become so numerous that in the interest of their consolidated management a 'National Federation of Woman's Clubs' has been created." To quote again:

"Doubtless in numerous cases the objects of these clubs and associations are shown in such a light and are made to appear so good, or at least so harmless, that a conscientious woman, unless she makes a strong fight against self-delusion, may quite easily persuade herself that affiliation with them would be certainly innocent and perhaps even within the dictates of duty. The danger of self-delusion lies in her supposition that she is consulting the need of relaxation or the duty of increased opportunity for intellectual improvement, when in point of fact, and perhaps imperceptibly to herself, she is taking counsel of her discontent with the humdrum of her home life. . . . . .

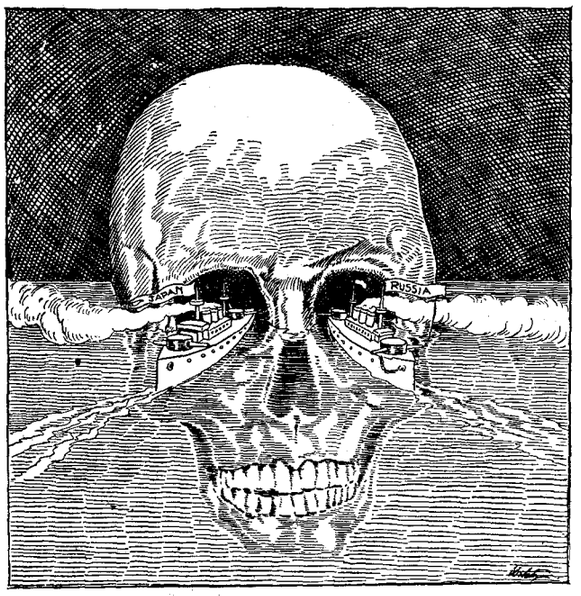
"I am persuaded that without exaggeration of statement we may assume that there are woman's clubs whose objects and intents are not only harmful, but harmful in a way that directly menaces the integrity of our homes and the benign disposition and character of our wifehood and motherhood; that there are others harmless in intent, but whose tendency is toward waste of time and perversion of effort, as well as toward the formation of the club habit, and the toleration or active patronage of less innocent organizations; that there are also associations of women whose purposes of charity, religious enterprise or intellectual improvement are altogether laudable and worthy. Leaving this latter class out of account, and treating the subject on the theory that only the other organizations mentioned are under consideration, I believe that it should be boldly declared that the best and safest club for a woman to patronize is her home. American wives and American mothers, as surely as 'the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world,' have, through their nurture of children and their influence over men, the destinies of our nation in their keeping to a greater extent than any other single agency. It is surely not soft-hearted sentimentalism which insists that, in a country where the people rule, a decisive share in securing the perpetuity of its institutions falls upon the mothers who devote themselves to teaching their children who are to become rulers, lessons of morality and patriotism and disinterested citizenship. Such thoughts suggest how supremely great is the stake of our country in woman's unperverted steadfastness, and enjoin the necessity of its protection against all risks and all temptations."

Some of the newspapers have come to the defense of the ladies. "It is undoubtedly true," says the Boston *Transcript*, "that many club women do neglect their families to attend their clubs, but it is equally true that if there were no women's clubs on the face of the earth these women would be forgetful of their home duties." The Brooklyn *Citizen* thinks that man, and not woman, is responsible for the growing strength of the club movement:

"Women as a whole have no desire to rule the world. What they want, above all, is man's companionship when they are married, and man's financial assistance when they are unmarried. The affectionate mother who lives only for her children, the devoted wife who thinks only of bringing joys innumerable to her husband, are possible only in a different social and economic condition than that which prevails in the world to-day. The feminist movement, in short, is not of woman's own seeking. It has been forced upon her by man."

SOUTHERN CRITICISM OF THE "OGDEN MOVEMENT."

ON the ground that "the South is abundantly able to educate its own people" and that "the education which it will get in initiating and developing its own educational facilities, in bearing its own burdens, will alone be worth more than would be all the uncounted millions promised to Southern education," Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore), has for some time been prosecuting a vigorous campaign against the so-called "Ogden movement." Mr. Robert C. Ogden, as is well known, is the leading spirit in an annual "conference for education in the South," which is composed in large part of his invited friends and which held its eighth annual session last week in Columbia, S. C. The "good intentions" of Mr. Ogden and of "many of the kindly hearted Northern philanthropists who are furnishing the money for an educational propaganda in the South",



THE LAST PORT.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

SPRING PLANTING IN THE FAR EAST.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

GRIM WAR FANCIES.

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are acknowledged by Mr. Edmonds, but "good intentions," he points out, "are no proof against fatal blunders." His argument is elaborated in an editorial in a recent issue of *The Manufacturer's Record:*

"The opposition of *The Manufacturers' Record* to the movement, an opposition which has involved apparent criticism of personal, business, and newspaper friends, has not reflected upon the sincerity of purpose on the part of its promoters. It has not been based upon antagonism to gifts to negro schools in themselves, nor upon a lack of hospitality toward visitors to the South content to recognize the conventional limitations of guests. Its opposition has been and is due to the conviction, in knowledge of thirty years of fatal mistakes, that the less individuals from the North, and especially certain individuals prominent in the Ogden movement, have to do with the direction of education in the South, particularly the education of the negroes, the better it will be for the negroes and the better for the South; that the literature and the speeches of the movement would be used effectively to galvanize for temporary use the negro question as a baneful issue in American politics, as did happen, and, above all, that the South can not afford to be or to be represented as a mendicant in education, a mendicant either upon individual bounty or upon largess from the federal treasury, the inherent danger of the latter situation having been recently illustrated most strikingly in the case of the trust funds for Indian schools."

Other Southern papers, such as the Columbia *State*, resent this attitude, and express themselves in terms of cordial sympathy with the Southern Educational Conference. Commenting just previously to the opening of this year's convention, the Augusta *Chronicle* said:

"This assemblage is what is frequently referred to as the 'Ogden movement' and has met with some opposition by short-sighted Southerners prompted by a species of false pride. It meets in Columbia, however, by invitation of Governor Heyward, the legislature of South Carolina, the State Department of Education and the Mayor, City Council and Chamber of Commerce of the city, and it will be attended by people of prominence in educational circles the whole country over.

"As for the question of the South's accepting the proffered aid, it has the hearty concurrence of Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia, and *The Chronicle* has expressed itself emphatically on the subject several times in the past. There was a period, perhaps, when the helping hand would have been even more acceptable, but there is no reason for rebuffing its extension now."

AN EXPERT ON THE RAILWAY RATE ISSUE.

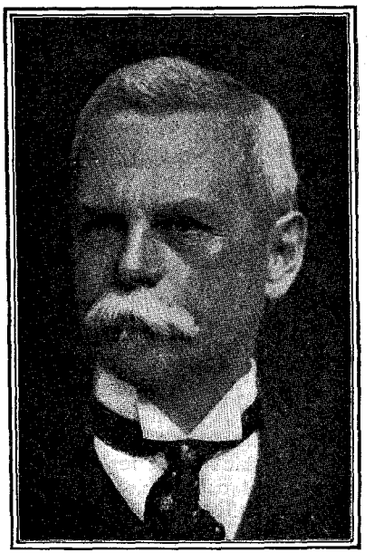
PRESIDENT SPENCER, of the Southern Railway, recently delivered an address before the Traffic Club of Pittsburg, which *The Railway World* regards as "one of the clearest and most forcible expressions of the attitude of the railroads toward the governmental rate-making issue that has been made," and one that can be taken as representing the general views of the railway interests on the question. The fact that the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce is now hearing what the railway presidents have to say in regard to federal regulation of railroad rates adds timeliness to the address, which is published in full in *The Railway World.* President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress in December, announced that "the rebate, the secret contract, the private discrimination, must go," and that "the highways of commerce must be kept open to all on equal terms." The owners and managers of the railroads, Mr. Spencer says, zealously support him in this declaration of purpose, but in favoring the enactment of legislation which will aid in accomplishing this purpose, there is a danger, he thinks, that they may suffer from "unwise and unfair regulation."

The Townsend railway-rate bill, which passed the House at the last session, contained, according to Mr. Spencer, "not a single provision for dealing with these or kindred abuses, nor was any bill presented or suggested which could be construed as having that most desirable end in view." The President thought it undesirable if not impracticable, at present, to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the authority to fix railroad rates, yet, Mr. Spencer declares, substantially every bill which has been presented in Congress looking to granting increased powers to the commission would, if enacted into law, do the very thing that the President regarded as undesirable. Mr. Spencer goes on to discuss this point:

"Such enactments would not be 'regulation.' They would mean incipient, if not final, control of the sources of revenue of all the carriers, and that, it is safe to say, the President never intended.

"They might easily mean the taking of property or the diminution of its value without due process of law, or without compensation to the owners.

"The effect of such regulation undoubtedly would be the curtailment of future railway construction and improvements, not only by reason of the impairment of railway credit, but also from the unwillingness of investors to own or to enlarge properties, the revenues of which would be practically under governmental or political control and the expenses still be subject to the uncertainties of industrial conditions.....



SAMUEL SPENCER,
President of the Southern Railway.

"The Townsend bill provided that a rate once fixed by the commission should continue in force indefinitely, unless changed by the commission or by the court. Under such law all rates would, in time, become commission's rates, and the functions of railway managers in adjusting rates to meet commercial conditions, and in extending the sphere of usefulness of the transportation system of the country, would, step by step, come to an end. Slow but steady paralysis would creep into the industrial arteries through which the blood of commerce flows, and the transportation system would gradually become numb and rigid. The present activities of railway managers would be eliminated as an agency in the intelligent development of the resources of the country. Rates would soon be machine-made only, and commercial and industrial centers, now acknowledging no bounds for the ultimate distribution of their products, would find themselves operating in narrower and narrower zones, finally circumscribed by governmental edicts as to where their wares should go."

The charges that rates are extortionate, are described by Mr. Spencer as based on "garbled statistics and inflammatory generalities, appealing to popular prejudice." He declares that the "rates in this country are only from one-half to one-third of those in countries with which the producers of the United States must compete in the markets of the world," and that in eighteen years the Interstate Commerce Commission "has not succeeded in establishing in the courts a single case of rates unreasonable in themselves." And, again, the charge of unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory rates between localities is denied by Mr. Spencer. "Out of the average of less than two cases per annum, or thirty-five cases in eighteen years," he says, "the judgment of the commission has been reversed by the courts in all but two."

One reason assigned for granting specific rate-making powers to the commission is that of long delays incurred in deciding cases. The Elkins Law of 1903, which was intended to do away with all rebates and unjust discrimination and to secure rates uniform to all, was intended to expedite court proceedings instituted by the commission, but as yet, Mr. Spencer says, there has been no indict-

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ment or prosecution of a single individual under the terms of that law. "If the passage of that law," he asks, "with its drastic remedies, and its almost summary methods of procedure, does not expedite the trial of offenders against the Interstate Commerce Law, what can be the effect of any additional legislation for similar ends?"

Mr. Spencer then presents what he calls a simple, direct, and effective method of dealing with the question:

"If further legislation be necessary—and I do not say that it is not—let it be given the direction pointed out by the evils calling for correction, and along logical, not experimental, lines for the remedying of those evils.

"Draw the distinction broadly and unmistakably between punishment for crime or misdemeanor, on the one hand, and the unnecessary and unwise governmental or paternal interference with legitimate and legal exercise of individual endeavor, on the other.

"Separate widely the functions of Government which detect, and arraign, and prosecute, from those which sit in judgment upon complaints and offenses against the law.

"Strengthen the laws in condemnation of rebates, secret devices, and unjust discriminations to any extent that may be found possible, and provide, if such further provision still be necessary, for the prompt arraignment and prosecution of all offenders of the law in the duly constituted courts of the country, and for the unsparing punishment of those who are found to be guilty. If there are such offenders in the railway fraternity, their offenses should be exposed and punished, but it is un-American and unfair, not to say outrageous, because it is alleged there are such, that every manager, and every president and director, shall be subject to indiscriminate public condemnation, and that the innocent investors shall have their property jeopardized, and their rights infringed, because those to whom the prosecution of the law is entrusted fail to find the offender, and to punish him. . . . . .

"In a word—stop illegal abuses drastically, but avoid action which will affect savings put into railroads in good faith; avoid legislation which might impair service and efficiency and reduce the wages of our 1,300,000 employees, for to the wage-earners alone among that number now go over half of the gross expenses of the American railways."

LABOR PRESS ON THE TEN-HOUR LAW.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the unconstitutionality of the New York Bakers' Ten-Hour Law (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 29) is taken very seriously by the labor and radical press. It "hits labor hard," says *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), and means that, from this time on, the trades-unions will be forced to depend on "moral suasion" to extend the sway of the shorter work-day. In the opinion of the Cleveland *Citizen*, an influential labor paper of the Middle West, it "ranks with the famous Dred Scott decision, as well as the celebrated Debs injunction case, if for no other reason than that the so-called right of contract henceforth supersedes the public police powers, at least so far as labor is concerned." *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis) comments:

"The syllabus of the court shows that the decision hinged upon the 'right of contract' of the individual, which it held was superior to the right of the vast public to obtain clean, wholesome food. That is, the court held that the public's health is of less moment than the right of an individual to overwork himself. The court goes upon the supposition that an individual workman of to-day stands in the same relation to a vast trust, the National Biscuit Company, for instance, that he did with an individual employer of a century ago. It takes no cognizance of changed industrial conditions. It loses sight of the equity supposed to obtain in a contract. It seems to think that an individual acting for himself stands upon equal grounds when negotiating a contract with a trust magnate. And a contract, where the parties thereto are not equal in power, or where one was obtained by duress or force, the court itself would declare void.

"Justice Peckham, who delivered the adverse opinion, said that 'men could not be prevented from earning a living for their families.' That is not true; they are prevented every day, by the proprietors of unsanitary bakeries, but even if what he said were true, would the judge assert that a man had a right to earn his living at the expense of the health of the rest of the community? Seriously he would not.

"The case was defeated by a majority of one. It is a noticeable fact that these divisions occur with precisely the same affirmative and negative votes. The decision is a dangerous one, repugnant to common sense and lacking the attributes of equity. It overrides the police powers of the state given to it to protect the health and welfare of its people."

Justice Harlan was quite right, observes the New York *Worker* (Socialist), when, in his dissenting opinion, he said that "no more important decision has been rendered by a high court of law for a hundred years." The same paper continues:

"Let no one be alarmed. Let no one suppose that this decision is an unfortunate one. Rather is it a step toward Labor's victory, just as the Dred Scott decision, in its day, was a step toward the establishment of personal liberty.

"The slaveholders hailed Justice Taney's decision as a great triumph for their unrighteous cause. They exulted in it and flattered themselves that now the stability of 'the peculiar institution' was assured, since it had received so plain an endorsement from that most august tribunal. But within five years the slaveholders had been defeated at the polls and, mad with the pride of power, had taken up arms against the people's will; within ten years their rebellion was subdued and chattel slavery was swept away.

"The Supreme Count at Washington is not the court of last resort. There is a higher tribunal—the voters of the nation. To it appeal was made in 1858 and 1860, and it reversed the Dred Scott infamy. To it appeal is now made from this no less infamous decision, and this too will be reversed. In 1906 and 1908? Or in 1910 and 1912? Who can say? It is not for us to predict. It is for us, the Socialist Party, as counsel for Labor at the bar of this highest of all courts, to plead the case well, and await its slow but irresistible justice."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TOGO has captured colliers enough to win the admiration of President Baer.—*The New York American.*

ANY one who attempts to grab Niagara ought to expect to get soaked.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

WE advise Mr. Rockefeller to give his church contributions henceforth to the Christian Scientists who do not believe that evil exists.—*The Atchison Globe.*

"FINALLY one of the men kicked the girl and told her to get out," says an account of a little social affair in New York. It seems they are introducing their life insurance methods into society over there.—*The Washington Post.*

"THE AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE CAN BE PRODUCED IN ALL ITS SPLENDOR ONLY BY SACRIFICING THE EARLY BUDS THAT GROW UP AROUND IT."—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

—Spencer in *The Commoner.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ESTIMATES OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

IT has been suggested that if we shall ever erect a statue to American comedy it might well take the form of Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle. "If it were possible to preserve the sadly ephemeral creations of the histrion in one single instance in our American stage history," says the Chicago *Post*, "there is little doubt that the popular vote would be overwhelmingly and, we believe, wisely, for the preservation of Rip Van Winkle." The gentle and venerable actor, whose name in the hearts of the people is almost identified with that of Washington Irving's pathetic old vagabond died at Palm Beach, Fla., on the 23d of April. That by his death the American stage loses its most beloved and in many respects its most conspicuous figure is unanimously admitted by the press. But on other points relating to his place and significance in the dramatic world there is some divergence of opinion.

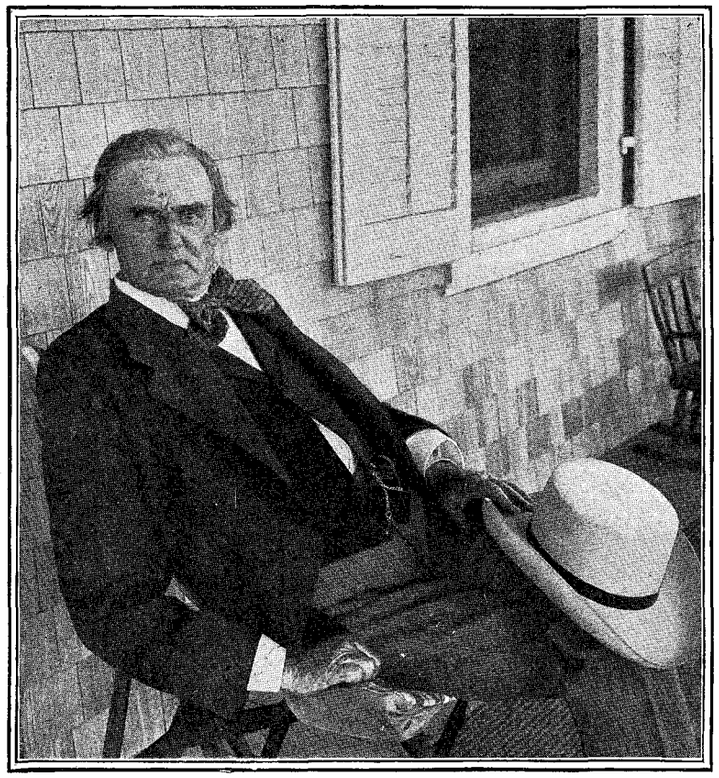
Mr. Jefferson was in his seventy-seventh year. His theatrical life covered more than seventy years, and for at least forty of those years "he occupied the most conspicuous and honorable eminence that an actor can obtain." The New York *Independent*, glancing back over his career, says:

"His long life carried him through the rapid change of our national advance; he acted in barns and darkened halls for theaters; he followed in the trail of the Mexican War, and always, whether the days were dark or not, his nature was such as to meet necessity with a smile. This happy disposition was the legacy left him by three generations of actors before him, and it shone spontaneously in his work. There was a lovable quality to his 'Rip Van Winkle' that had to be judged by other than art standards.

"As a matter of dramatic history, there are many who will remember the Bob Acres, the Asa Trenchard, the Caleb Plummer, and Mr. Golightly of this excellent actor—but it is with Rip Van Winkle that he will remain inseparable—as closely knit to the legend, one might say, as Irving, who first conceived it. Mr. Jefferson, in later years, may not have done much to warrant the assertion that his art was versatile, yet his early career showed him in many rôles of wide range. But always the dominant note was comedy—a humor tempered by a ripe sympathy with the serious—a species of comedy that struck below the surface and kept the heart healthy and the mind sound.

"It was the sterling quality of the man as well as of the actor that helped raise the dignity of dramatic art. Mr. Jefferson may not have been an active reformer; rather was he an example of the Matthew Arnold precept: 'Wouldst thou *be* as these are, *live* as they.' He lived the life of a gentleman, and it told in his work. Geniality, kindness, warm-heartedness can not be simulated, neither can refinement.

"Mr. Jefferson was many-sided in his tastes; he was an artist of merit, as a canvas at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art will show; he wrote in a natural and direct way, as his autobiography bears evidence; he was an ardent angler, a taste inherited from his father, whose happiest days were spent perched near a stream, with a rod in his hands, and a whistle on his lips. Among his friends Mr. Jefferson had his whole profession, as well as literary men; he had likewise the public here and abroad. At the time of his death he was president of The Players, which at once links his name with that of Edwin Booth—the two great American exponents of comedy and tragedy."



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THE LATE JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
At his winter residence, Palm Beach, Florida.

Joseph Jefferson was "preeminently an actor of and for all the people," says the Louisville *Courier*. His art has been characterized as "the most delicate, the most appealingly human, of any comedian of his time." The Chicago *Tribune* names him as "the most conspicuous example on the stage of the natural school of acting." The same paper goes on to say:

"One came away from his personation of Rip Van Winkle, for instance, with the impression, not that he had seen Jefferson, but that he had seen the actual good-for-nothing, good-natured reprobate of Falling Waters. It was not theatrical like Booth's Hamlet, Couldock's Luke Fielding, Miss Cushman's Meg Merrilies, Forrest's Jack Cade, or Burton's Toodles, but a bit out of actual every-day life."

His death, says the New York *Sun*, removes "one of the most illustrious of the old school of actors and, without disparagement of the modern school, it seems to be a fair and accurate statement that the school in which Booth and Jefferson and their contemporaries were trained produced actors and actresses whose like can not be found in this generation." Mr. Wilton Lackaye, in the New York *Herald*, gives the following estimate of Jefferson's art:

"Joseph Jefferson was the greatest low comedian and the greatest technician of our time. He had no peer on the English stage as a low comedian. He was as superior in his realm as Coquelin is in France.

"Jefferson believed with the French in the perfection of technique. He deprecated the worth of inspiration or hysteria. The actor, in Jefferson's opinion, should carry to its ultimate degree the principle of preparation. He stood with Coquelin on that side of the question, and differed from Irving and the English school. Jefferson believed strongly also in strict adherence to the intention of the author."

Says Mr. William Winter, the veteran critic, writing in *The Tribune*:

"Some leaders of mankind prevail by what they do. Jefferson prevailed by what he was—incarnate goodness, without insipidity; tender humanity, without effusive weakness; exuberant humor, that was never gross; nimble wit, that was never unkind; and piquant eccentricity, that was equally sweet and droll. The spiritual cogency of his life, accordingly, the authority of his character and the illuminative and final explanation of his amazing

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artistic career, can be designated by the single word charm. He was not distinctively an intellectual power—as, for example, Henry Irving is—but in the realm of emotion his power was supreme. He spoke to the heart. He did not dominate by force. He made no effort to command. He allured by spontaneous sweetness, and he subdued by unstudied grace. He had an abundance of worldly wisdom, but his best conscience, in the management of worldly affairs, was to dwell away from the world, to avoid wrongs that he could not redress, and to ignore complications of circumstance that he was unable to adjust. He could not have managed society. He could not have led the way in any conflict. Endued with perfect morality, he yet had no moral enthusiasm. The moment after he had seen the serious side of anything he saw the comic side of it. Resolute in will, he yet had no aggressive impulse. He shrunk from all strife. His province, as he understood it, was to dispense humor and kindness. His vocation was the ministry of beauty. Mirth was his herald; happiness attended him; and love followed after. He had, as all men have, who amount to anything, trials, responsibilities, and cares, and these he bore with dutiful constancy and in silence; but, mentally and spiritually, in his abstract and artistic life, he lived as the rose lives—tranquil and sufficient to itself, heedlessly yielding its fragrance, and pleasing all eyes with its perfection of color and bloom."

To those who criticize Jefferson's limited range and scope, Mr. Winter answers:

"In the maturity of his powers and his renown the comedian restricted his repertory to a few characters, but, in his earlier time, he had played scores of parts: one authentic list mentions more than a hundred of them; and he might have continued to play scores of parts had he not learned by experience that it is better to do one thing thoroughly well than to do many things passably; to present one model of perfect art rather than many examples of good artistic intention. . . . The range of Jefferson as an actor was, in fact, remarkably broad; and, for the rest, it should be remembered that he rendered the greatest possible service that any person can render to the stage, because he made it pure and honorable in the public esteem and dear to the public heart—and kept it so. . . . . .

"As long as the fame of gentle humor is prized, and as long as kindness and pity remain on earth, the name of Joseph Jefferson will be remembered, because—like the kindred names of Lamb, and Hood, and Charles Dickens, and Thackeray, and Washington Irving—it is written with smiles and tears upon the everlasting pages of the human heart."

That Jefferson was master of all the resources of comedy would be too much to say, admits *The Evening Mail*. It continues:

"He did not know its uttermost heights and depths. It was not his privilege to walk with Thalia as Booth walked with Melpomene. But, if his vision was limited, it was perfect vision so far as it reached, and, tho his famous rôles were comparatively few, the exhibition they gave of his flawless technique and unerring insight was a worthier attainment than the deeds of the apostles of versatility. Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, Bob Acres, and Caleb Plummer were incomparable.

"If it be asked what was his chief service to the American stage, let the answer be found in his influence for cleanliness, honesty, and rugged justice. He loathed the decadents and all their works. Night and day he longed for the victory of the artistic over the commercial element. His voice was ever ready to proclaim the gospel of sound theatrical morality. It was a great and a glorious service."

From the comment of *The Times* we quote:

"Mr. Jefferson was relatively a great actor in an era of small things in the dramatic world. He was not an interpreter of poets. He could not be ranked with Kean and Kemble, the Booths, Macready, Forrest, and Henry Irving. He was 'the leader of the stage' only in the courteous phrase of his contemporaries. He did not inspire dramatists, or encourage those playwrights who found their inspiration, great or small, elsewhere. He did nothing whatever, except to act Rip Van Winkle and Bob Acres delightfully, to build up the American theater."

The Evening Post finds that Mr. Jefferson's range as an actor was not wide, "but ran within rather a narrow region on the plane of the higher eccentric comedy." It then proceeds to investigate the grounds of his phenomenal popularity. We read:

"But if Mr. Jefferson was an actor of limited range and still more limited achievement, how, it will be asked, is his popularity to be explained and his fame justified? The answer is simple, and wholly sufficient. Partly by the indescribable charm of his personality, partly by the exquisite, rare, but intensely human quality of the vein of humor which he possessed, and, above all, by the almost matchless skill with which he employed the resources of an art, first learned in the arduous school of the old stock companies, and perfected in long years of study and practise. His was the hidden art that counterfeits by controlling the spontaneity of natural impulse, and thus, paradoxically, becomes more natural, on the stage, than Nature herself. The secret comes, if not by prayer and fasting, at least by aspiration and self-denial, and is unknown to the vast majority of our younger mimes. There was not an artifice in his profession of which he was not a master. He knew to a fraction the value of every stage situation, the effect of the slightest modulation of tone, or the minutest change in attitude or facial expression, and the significance of almost imperceptible gesture. He could make a glance of the eye, the quiver of a finger, the twitch of a muscle carry infallibly its calculated suggestion of merriment or sorrow. And his speech was perfect. His voice, like Cordelia's, was ever soft, gentle, and low, but his elocutionary skill was such, his enunciation so clear, sharp, and accurately pitched, that even in the largest theater distant hearers lost no syllable. . . . . .

"Herein lies the paramount value of his life and example. He acted no part of the first importance, he acted few parts of any kind, he failed lamentably to use his vast influence for the amelioration of the stage, to encourage American playwrights to risk something in the occasional production of old or new plays, or the preservation of the old and only sound system of stock companies, to which he owed his own success; he chose the easy and lucrative rather than the glorious and thorny road. But, first and last, he was a great artist. He may have painted but one picture, and that of an unworthy subject, but he did that so marvelously well, that it long ago, in its own sphere, became the standard of the highest artistic accomplishment. Thereby he dignified his profession and set a priceless example to it. But he did more than this: He showed his fellow actors how to respect themselves and their calling, and how to make that profession honored. He proved that an actor may take his place in the most exclusive ranks, as a polished gentleman and worthy citizen. It is, indeed, a well-graced actor that has quit the stage. But it is his example of industry and clean living that should be most precious to his fellow professionals."

"After all is said," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "Jefferson charmed chiefly by his personality. The word 'unique' is much abused, but it belongs to this rare artist."

Nordica on Singing in English.—Madame Lilian Nordica calls attention to the interesting fact that only in England and America is opera tolerated in another language than the vernacular. "Until we have presentations in English," says Madame Nordica, who is herself an American, "the opera must be regarded as an exotic in English-speaking countries." We read further (in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, May):

"In any other country than America the song in the vernacular is demanded in public performance as a foregone conclusion. Those songs are strongest in their appeal to any audience that have as text the language of the country. Italy, the home of opera, tolerates no other language in presentations than Italian. People demand that they know what the artist is singing about quite as strenuously as they do the notes that the composer has written to voice his expression. In Paris the opera, as a national institution, is a vehicle for sustaining an elevated standard of French diction, and the proper delivery of the language comes next in importance after the singing qualities of the artist. At the German opera-houses you will find that German alone is the language of the text, no matter of what nationality the composer may be. The vital worth of the word is recognized equally with that of the music. . . . . .

"The song stands in exactly the same position in the compar-

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ative value of its appeal to the public. It is the obligation of every properly equipped singer to be a thorough linguist, primarily to convey to the fullest limit the meaning of the poet as well as that of the composer. Not only is it the duty of English-speaking singers to present a certain number of songs in each program in English, but it is the duty of foreigners who visit our country as well. For years it has been my custom to include songs by American composers in recital and concert programs, and I have found it wiser in many instances to give the songs of Schubert and of Schumann in English, where good translations may be had. . . .

"The question of singing in English resolves itself into one of sound sense; people like something that they can understand. As to the language being difficult to sing, it is only a matter of giving the time to it, and I am a great believer in the over and over."

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NOVEL.

THE perusal of a "first novel" from the pen of a young American writer, in conjunction with some recent derogatory remarks by a prominent New York editor on the subject of "fine writing," has drawn from Mr. James Lane Allen some expression of his views regarding certain tendencies of American fiction. The novel in question is "Hecla Sandwith," by Mr. Edward Uffington Valentine. Mr. Allen states that its significance rests for him upon four grounds, namely: "Its choice of a great American theme; its reliance upon the dramatic presentation of human character as the novelist's true business; its insistence upon giving human life its true place in nature; and its adherence, for all this, to the lofty standards of English style." These four things, then, we may infer, Mr. Allen regards as desiderata, if not as essentials, of American fiction. On the subject of fine writing he says (in the Saturday Review Supplement of the New York *Times*):

"There seems to be need to bring this familiar matter up anew, because, of late, voices (that ought to be better employed) have been raised among us in depreciation of the value of fine writing, in contempt of the mere drapery of words. As tho words were ever a drapery. As tho style were some cheap trick, some unworthy artifice, by which nothing, having been well written, is made to acquire the value of something. As tho any deficiency or demerit, any loss or lack, or crudity or perversion, or flatness and failure in our recent or in our current fiction, could in any wise be traceable to whatsoever respect, whatsoever reverence, whatsoever cultivation, whatsoever practise may exist among us, as a reading and a writing people, of the always manly and bold and fearless and noble and ennobling fine art of literature. . . . . .

"Thus the fine art of literature as regards fiction is simply a test and a revelation of the story. The richer the story is, the more it can reveal; the poorer the story is, the less it can reveal. If any good story has ever been hurt or ruined in the telling, not the art of literature is at fault, but the incompetent workman who misused the art. But never since the world began has the whole art of fiction, most sagaciously and prodigally exercised, ever been able to make a success of a dull, false story.

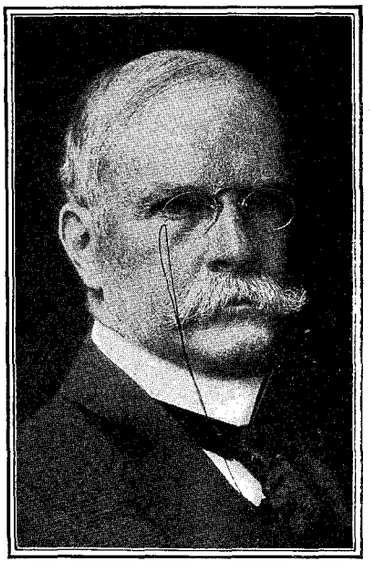
"Therefore, if there is anything the matter with American fiction at present—and all seem agreed that something is the matter—then the trouble does not lie in the fact that the novelists of the land may be trying to write their stories in good English. It is not because they may be clinging to the old notion that fiction is essentially literature and literature essentially an art."

Our national fiction, continues Mr. Allen, is not suffering from an excess of fine writing, nor is it suffering from a national lack of material for stories. On the latter point he says:

"Our civilization has always thrown to the surface of life an amazing wealth of splendid stories. Our race in the New World, our mixture and competition of races, produce great stories. Our wars and our times of peace, our religions and our politics, our industries and inventions, our manners, our morals and immorals, humanities and inhumanities, endlessly produce colossal stories. The whole civilized world to-day stands with eyes riveted upon the single unfolding story of the nation itself. Every needed external resource for great national fiction has existed within our civilization from the beginning. Every needed external resource exists at this moment."

The lack is not external, says Mr. Allen. He then proceeds to state the things required of the man who would write a great American novel. We quote as follows:

"That he shall train himself to see a great story when it is before his eyes, or search for it until he has found it; that he shall acquire the judgment to pick it out among a thousand inferior ones. Next that he shall train himself to see the great story which he has chosen deeply, see it as deeply as life itself is deep. Next that he shall train himself to fix this deep vision of his great story clearly within his own mind, as clearly as he would behold faces and forms, lights and shadows, groups and distances, in some wonderful, pellucid, unshaken mirror. And next, and finally, that he shall learn how to transfix his vision, whole and true, for the eyes and minds of mankind. That is what a great novelist is, and that is what a great novelist does when he produces a masterpiece. And that is why the fine art of fiction is not the despicable pastime of turning out pretty sentences, but the grave and most difficult toil of seeing and choosing and fathoming, and then of delivering faithfully to others some part of the realities of our human life."



MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN.

Comparing the novelists of this and an earlier generation Mr. Allen writes:

"To my mind, the broad fundamental difference between the best work of earlier novelists and the best work of our contemporary novelists lies just here: that the great men and women of the past, more than we, held it to be the very first commandment of their art that they should look for and find the greater story, see it more deeply, know it more thoroughly, and write it more exhaustively. . . . . .

"For some reason the great American novels of our generation, as compared with the greatest English-written novels of the past—where are they? There is some lack, some falling off, some inferiority. We seem either indifferent about discovering or unable to discover the great stories of our country; or, having discovered and chosen one, we view it superficially rather than profoundly, partially rather than completely; or if we have attained a profound and complete comprehension of it, we do not with patient waiting and vigil, under the older faith, the older enthusiasm, master the vision of it until the vision masters us; or having done all other needful things, we lack the courage, the conscience, or the requisite art bravely and completely to write down what we have ourselves found out and known and accepted as the truth.

"Thus, it is what we think of this same great art of fiction that is settling the fate of each of us and that settles the fate of our national literature."

In "Hecla Sandwith" Mr. Allen detects "the fresh warring of two tendencies, the one or the other of which is likely to dominate our national fiction more exclusively ere long." These tendencies he indicates in the following passage:

"Are our novels to become longer or shorter, lighter or heavier? Will the present tendency toward lightness and shortness run its course, until they become so light and so short that it will be worth no man's time to write one? They will bring no credit, they will bring no cash; and cash and credit both having ceased, their natural vanishing point will have been attained Thus will

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the trade of novel writing under the influence of other trades and of the 'Big Stick' be ended? And afterward will the art of fiction reappear among us, reborn into its old classic proportions and nobility? Some time will the millions of future Americans find their Fielding, their Thackeray, their Scott, their Jane Austen, their George Eliot? If it is not to be, it ought to be; and I can never believe that the deeper and the more careful our national life, the more shallow and careless our national literature."

A FRENCHMAN'S VINDICATION OF THE "SEX DRAMA."

MONSIEUR FUNCK-BRENTANO, a French lecturer who recently visited this country under the auspices of the Alliance Française, has been giving expression to his surprise at the "very extravagant" ideas prevailing in America in regard to French literature and drama. He admits that the standard novels of France have met with serious consideration here. "In no country of the world, even including France," he says, "is Balzac, the greatest writer of the nineteenth century, so highly appreciated and perhaps so well understood" as in the United States. But to the average American, he thinks, the contemporary French novel, the "yellow back," is "the horror of horrors"; and "when, in one of the innumerable short stories with which American literature is flooded, the author wishes to make a character repugnant, he thrusts into his valise (people travel incessantly in America) one or two French yellow backs. From that moment his fate is sealed!" As an even more vivid revelation of the American frame of mind, the French lecturer cites a remark of the secretary of the Alliance Française in Cincinnati to the effect that Madame Réjane's repertory of plays, as given in that city a few weeks ago, destroyed all that had been done in twenty years to arouse kindly feeling for France and French literature. M. Funck-Brentano continues (in the Paris *Gaulois*):

"On the occasion of Réjane's tour, American magazines and newspapers have once more published hundreds of articles on the modern French drama and its principal subject, the violation of conjugal fidelity. And, once more, they have shown how little they understand that art of which we still have the right to be proud, and from which the Americans still draw inspiration, zealously and with profit.

"The following lines will be read, I know, by many Americans; they are written for them. French literature, which has exercised a unique influence on the world during eight centuries, has always endeavored to study the human soul, and the great conflict of passions which fill it. Where do these storms of the soul appear as clearly as in the trouble caused by love? It is love which shows them to us in all their force; it is love that is studied by a writer of genius.

"So it is not the unhealthy pleasure of telling stories of adultery which guided the hand of Augier, Dumas, Hervieu, Donnay. This is so evident that it seems almost ridiculous to say it; these writers were guided by the healthy desire to study the greatest and most poignant spectacle in the world; the deep currents of the passions of men. Racine's 'Phèdre' will be still, as Dumas *fils* says, the typical work of the French theater, which will assure its superiority for a long time to come."

The writer declares that he was much impressed by the intensity of the literary movement in America and by the number and prosperity of the theaters in all our cities. He found that the American drama had "prodigious resources" at its command, but that, in spite of this fact, it was utterly undeveloped. The reasons for this backward condition are given as follows:

"I read the other day an article by the celebrated manager, Mr. Frohman, in which he places the plays of George Ade above those of Sudermann. It is so surprising to hear any one compare long-drawn-out jokes, often puerile, like the 'College Widow,' to the 'Feux de Saint-Jean,' or 'L'Honneur,' that one feels scarcely able to discuss the question. Why does the American theater remain in this infantile state, and why will it continue to for a long time to come? Because, in order to conform to the prevailing ideas, its pieces end where ours begin, with the marriage of two young lovers.

"So the characters which these dramas portray can only be studied from the outside. The authors can only depict the surface of love, and love is the only thing that is interesting at the theater. This makes the drama grow uniform, monotonous, superficial, and prevents any great progress. The soul of the young girl is charming, but it is childlike, simple, and even, and it is only possible to portray its exterior.

"So the playwrights are obliged to concentrate interest on the episodes—a football match, a horse-deal where the horse is led on to the stage. To employ a comparison often used, because Americans will not depict the dramas of real life, their plays, which pretend to be plates of fish and meat are only sauce."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRYANT AS THE PURITAN POET OF AMERICA.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is represented in a new biography by William A. Bradley as the poet who first revealed an "ideal imaginative side to the American national character," and who showed that "the people who had achieved their independence were worthy, in the highest sense, of a separate national existence." He is a national poet, however, not alone because his poetry was the vehicle of American idealism and bore witness to the awaking of "an eager and intense delight in the very face of the country," but because "there is that in his attitude toward nature which is characteristic of the spiritual moods of Puritanism." Mr. Bradley says, further:

"Altho he came at a time when the initial impulse of Puritanism had subsided and left only those petrifications of old forms of faith and old ways of life from which Hawthorne revolted, Bryant is first and foremost the Puritan poet of America. In him is heard the late but authentic voice of a race which in its prime had produced in America no poet worthy of remembrance, and which only in the moment of its decadence and decrepitude gathered all of its spiritual energies into one final effort for self-expression. If he wrote of natural objects in much the manner of nineteenth-century naturalism, it was with a preponderance of religious feeling that led him to find, in every element of beauty and order in the universe, visible evidence of the goodness and greatness of the God worshiped by his fathers."

Bryant has been subjected to such extremes of criticism, adds Mr. Bradley, that it is small wonder if even to-day his place in American literature is still a matter of dispute. He has in his time "suffered both eulogy and detraction, to an unusual degree"; and now "the tendency, just as in the time of Griswold, at the height of the first reaction, is to regard him rather as a figure, a landmark in the literary history of America, than as a true and original poet." The biographer concludes:

"Bryant may not be a great poet—tho when we have lost that impatience with minor poets which is still a sign of national crudity and provincialism, this will weigh less heavily against him—but he marked, as we would have him mark it, the first growth of imaginative self-consciousness in America. It was the wilderness that called Europe to the Western World, and Bryant has caught the sentiment of the wilderness and preserved some memory of what it meant for those who came to find in it a refuge and a holy tabernacle."

NOTES.

A WRITER in *M. A. P.* (London) claims for the books of Mr. Silas K. Hocking that they have totalled more sales than those of any other living author.

THE son of D'Annunzio, it is reported, has announced his intention of becoming an actor, and devoting himself exclusively to the interpretation of his father's works.

The Bookman's May list of the six best-selling books is as follows:

1. The Marriage of William Ashe.—Ward.
2. The Clansman.—Dixon.
3. The Return of Sherlock Holmes.—Doyle.
4. The Masquerader.—Thurston.
5. The Princess Passes.—Williamson.
6. The Man on the Box.—MacGrath.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE DEADLY TOOTH-BRUSH.

ONE by one the list of forbidden things grows. Among these, we now learn, must be numbered the tooth-brush, hitherto counted innocuous and even recommended for frequent use. But Dr. E. Palier, writing on "The Abuse of the Tooth-Brush" in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, tells us that it is the abode of microbes and is skilfully adapted to introduce these by inoculation into the organism with its penetrating bristle. Says Dr. Palier:

"The tooth-brush has been in vogue for a long time without being suspected of doing any mischief. Nowhere is it used with such vigor as it is here, and nowhere is the demand for artificial teeth and their employment as prevalent as in this country. The tooth-brush in my opinion is a potent factor in the causation of many ills, and I consider the matter of too great importance to be overlooked.

"The mouth, as is well known, is teeming with microbes; if we examine a drop of sputum under the microscope it will be found to be loaded with bacteria. Pneumococci are frequently found in the sputum of healthy people, and in addition there may be other pathogenic micro-organisms from various sources. The means of safeguarding against infection by these micro-organisms is to keep the mucous membrane intact; wherever there is a breach of surface, however insignificant it may be, infection may take place, especially if the system be in such a state that the resisting power is lessened, such, for instance, as extreme fatigue, hunger, etc. I think we can safely say that in a number of infectious diseases the infection is introduced through the mouth. The local inflammatory affections are of course due to some local infection, but even systemic infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlatina, etc., are frequently primarily caused by local infection of the mouth.

"Now, the tooth-brush is first of all always loaded with micro-organisms; in order to make it aseptic it would have to be submitted either to strong chemical germicides or to prolonged boiling, as some microbes are extremely resisting, especially the sporulent ones. The tooth-brush is seldom, if ever, properly sterilized. It is simply rinsed in cold or hot water which is altogether inadequate. Then, too, the brush is usually stiff, the hairs get in between the teeth, causing an abrasion of the gums, and thus one practically inoculates himself with microbes. If they happen to be virulent ones they will surely cause disease. For instance, a nurse attending a case of diphtheria may have blown into her mouth some particle of the patient's sputum loaded with microbes. She uses a tooth-brush which causes some abrasions of the mucous membrane, and thus inoculates herself with the disease. Antiseptics for the mouth will hardly do, and it is practically impossible to sterilize this cavity on account of its many nooks and corners. The ordinary mouth-washes and powders are hardly strong enough to have any effect on bacteria. In addition, the tooth-brush frequently causes local irritation and painful gums. Such a case recently came to my office, the patient complaining of extreme tenderness of the lower gums, which entirely disappeared on discarding the tooth-brush. I believe that the greater prevalence of affections of the teeth in this country as compared with Europe is due to the tooth-brush, which is more frequently and vigorously used here than anywhere else in the world. To see a middle-aged or even young person in this country with healthy teeth is a rarity; even young ladies of eighteen usually expose to sight one or more artificial teeth made of gold."

But if we are to taboo the brush, how keep the teeth clean? Dr. Palier assures us that he has no objections to cleanliness, but he has a substitute for the brush to recommend. Here it is:

"I have found that for cleansing the teeth aseptic absorbent cotton is best. A piece of cotton, about the size of a walnut, should be taken, soaked in fresh water, and made into a pledget, tooth-powder put on it, and, holding it between the thumb and index fingers, the teeth thoroughly cleansed. It will be a little awkward, of course, at first, but with a little experience one may easily manage it.

"The advantages of this method are that a fresh piece of aseptic cotton may be taken each time, which is practically impossible with a tooth-brush, and the cotton is soft and not likely to cause any abrasion of the mucous membranes, nor does it cause irritation and pain in the gums. Of course, before cleansing the mouth in this way, both the face and hands should be bathed. . . . . .

"The tooth-brush, to be safe, must be disinfected each time it is used. For reasons which are apparent, it is not wise to use on it strong antiseptics, as it is taken into the mouth. If one is determined to use the tooth-brush, it should be sterilized by boiling it for at least half an hour, and this should be done frequently. This, however, is apt to spoil the brush and will not prevent it from causing irritation. All things considered, I think without doubt the absorbent cotton is best."

Dr. Palier cheerfully notes, in parenthesis, that a shaving-brush is also a decidedly objectionable thing to have about one. In it, too, lurk germs innumerable. The doctor offers us no substitute for this, and perhaps, like Kipling's little asides, the matter is to be elaborated—if not forgotten—in "another story."

HIGH SPEED RAILROADS.

ARE the strikingly successful high-speed trials on the Berlin-Zossen experimental road to bear practical fruit or not? They demonstrate clearly that we may travel at the rate of 125 miles an hour if we are willing to pay for it. The question is reduced therefore to one of expenses and returns. The United States consul-general at Berlin, Frank H. Mason, writes as follows of it in a report to the State Department printed in *Daily Consular Reports*:

"The Zossen experiments demonstrated clearly that, given a straight, well-laid, and well-balanced track of the best modern construction, a speed of 120 miles an hour was possible and safe. It was shown that to propel a single motor car carrying the requisite transformers and motors, with room to accommodate 60 passengers, required, for a speed of 110 miles an hour, the expenditure of 1,300 horse-power, and that this consumption of energy was increased to 2,000 horse-power when the speed was raised to 120 miles an hour, at which velocity the head-end air resistance alone consumed about 1,100 horse-power.

"It was also found that in order to keep the rails and run steadily, the car must be heavy and its running gear skilfully adapted to slurring over with smooth elasticity the slight but unavoidable irregularities of the track. It proved, for this reason, impracticable to use light trail cars for any speed above 80 miles an hour; at higher velocity the lateral oscillation became so great as to compromise the comfort, if not the safety, of passengers. Another point clearly demonstrated was the importance of a practically direct line. Curves, if unavoidable, must have a radius of not less than a mile, otherwise they must be passed at a reduced speed. In other words, no steam railway of any important length now being operated in any European country, except perhaps Russia, is sufficiently straight to meet the requirements of high-speed electric service. Whether the new system be adopted sooner or later the lines will have to be resurveyed and specially built.

"With these fundamental conditions clearly established, public and technical interest has been concentrated on a high-speed electric railway between Berlin and Hamburg, a distance by the present steam railway route of 177 miles, which could be shortened by a new direct line to about 155 miles. The country between the two cities is generally level and as well adapted to the construction of a high-speed line as could be found between any two large and equally distant cities in Europe. The ordinary passenger traffic between Berlin and Hamburg now includes about 1,200 persons per day, or 438,000 per annum, whose fares average 16 marks ($3.80) each. The best steam-train makes the distance in 3 hours and 32 minutes, but accommodation trains take from 5 to 6½ hours.

"During the discussion of the high-speed electrical line, two definite propositions have been submitted, one by Messrs. Siemens & Halske and the other by the General Electric Company, of Berlin; both are firms of the highest rank and responsibility, whose motor-cars, made in friendly competition, the experimental tests between Berlin and Zossen. Messrs. Siemens & Halske propose a single-track line, on which a train would be despatched from either terminus every two hours or oftener, if found necessary, the two meeting and passing each other at the midway station

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of Wittenberg, and making the through run in 1 hour and 55 minutes. Such a line, equipped for service, would cost, according to the estimates submitted, 70,000,000 marks ($16,660,000), and, in the opinion of Messrs. Siemens & Halske, such a road, carrying 520,000 passengers a year, each paying 15 marks ($3.57) for a uniform first-class fare, would earn a profit above interest and working expenses.

"The proposition of the General Electric Company is for a double-track line, on which trains traveling at 100 miles an hour would make the through trip in 1 hour and 25 minutes. For that speed the road could be built and equipped for 125,000,000 marks ($29,750,000). If a speed of 200 kilometers (125 miles) an hour were to be maintained, the road and equipment would cost 150,000,000 marks ($35,700,000), and at the proposed rates of fare—15 marks ($3.57) for an ordinary seat, and 5 marks ($1.19) extra for a section de luxe—would require 850,000 passengers yearly to earn a profit over interest and running expenses. This proposition contemplates trains of from 2 to 4 cars, according to the requirements of travel, and it is to be assumed that each car would carry its own motors and converters and be in all technical respects an independent unit.

"Will the proposed Berlin-Hamburg line be built; and if so when? These are the points on which public and press opinion varies all the way from eager confidence to hopeless doubt."

WANTED: A SAFE EXPLOSIVE.

UNDER this heading a writer in *The Scientific American* laments our lack of an explosive that may be handled and used with entire safety. He reminds us that, while it has become increasingly necessary to use high explosives, these, almost alone among the great sources of energy under our control, can not be safeguarded. He says:

"Guncotton possesses electrical properties, and the passage of a current of heated air over the explosive may generate enough electricity to set it on fire.

"Good dynamite is of a plastic consistency. It should not feel greasy to the touch. The density of it depends upon the 'dope,' which is the absorbing material. It embraces the physical properties of nitro-glycerin, which is its chief explosive principle and is equally poisonous. Its firing-point is 180° C., and at this temperature it either burns or explodes. When free from pressure or vibration, it burns; otherwise it explodes. The sensitiveness of dynamite to blows increases with the temperature; as Eissler says, 'at 350° F. the fall upon it of a dime will explode it.' When ignited in small quantities in the open air it burns with great vigor, but when larger amounts are ignited explosion invariably results. It freezes at 4° C., and when once frozen it remains in this state at temperatures exceeding it. When frozen, it can be detonated only with difficulty and its force is weakened. It is true that all nitro-glycerin powders, when heated up gradually to the point of explosion, become extremely sensitive to the least shock or blow, and, once that point is reached, they no longer simply ignite but explode with great violence; and further, owing to the poor conductivity of the material, a small portion of dynamite in contact with the source of heat may reach this point and cause the explosion of the rest of the mass, which may be considerably below the danger-point, as given by Walke.

"Let us look into the cause of explosions. Abel has shown that while the detonation of guncotton would cause the detonation of nitro-glycerin in close proximity to it, the detonation of nitro-glycerin would not cause the detonation of guncotton. His theory of synchronous vibrations, which he states: 'That the vibrations produced by a particular explosion, if synchronous with those which would result from the explosion of a neighboring substance, which is in a state of high chemical tension, will, by their tendency to develop those vibrations, either determine the explosion of that substance, or at any rate greatly aid the disturbing effect of mechanical force suddenly applied; while in the case of another explosion which produces vibrations of a different character, the mechanical force applied by its agency has to operate with little or no aid; greater force or more powerful detonation must, therefore, be applied in the latter case, if the explosion of the same substance is to be accomplished.

"Romite, invented by a Swedish engineer, was the cause of thirteen explosions in various parts of Stockholm. These were due to 'spontaneous ignition.' Impurities in the guncotton may account for disasters, as in the case at Stowmarket, where over thirteen tons of compressed guncotton exploded. It is well known that dynamite, and for that matter all explosives containing nitro-glycerin, frequently explode through fall or friction. Experienced miners always drop the dynamite cartridge very gingerly into the bore hole, imbedding it in fine, loose sand, that it may not be exploded by the manipulation of tamping. Not only is there great caution observed by users of black powder or dynamite in the coal-mines before a blast is fired, but even greater danger presents itself when the explosive gives off large flames, setting fire to the coal-dust and gases in the surrounding air.

"We to-day demand an explosive that is insensible to heat and cold, that permits of safe transportation and rough handling, that will not freeze, insensible also to shock, concussion or friction, and likewise flameless."

TROLLEY OR AUTOMOBILE?

SHALL we give up our trolley-cars and use automobile stages instead? From time to time there arises some prophet who tells us that this will ultimately be done. The subject has recently been examined by Henry M. Sayers, who publishes in *The Electrician* (London) his conclusion that the trolley-car is still ahead, despite the expense and labor of making a special roadbed for it to run on. His results were reached, we learn from an editorial in *The Electrical Review* (March 11), by comparing the statistics of two companies in London, one operating nearly 1,400 electric omnibuses and the other 520 tramway-cars. The cost per 'bus-mile was found to be about 15.7 cents, while the cost per car-mile was only 12.1 cents, and the cost per passenger transported was still more in favor of the tramway company. Says the writer:

"When the cost of maintaining the track and the pavement is added to that of operating the tram-cars, the advantage still remains in favor of the tramway system. . . . As to the advantages of freer movement on the streets, it is held that these are offset by the greater speed at which it is permissible to operate the cars. It is a very different thing to control a rapidly moving vehicle which is limited to a certain narrow strip of the street, than to control a vehicle which may run anywhere. In other words, when the driver must guide his vehicle, as well as control its speed, he should not be allowed to attain a maximum speed as high as that of a tramway-car. According to this, the bus would lose much, if not all, which it would gain by being able to dodge or pass around other vehicles. There is a good deal of logic in this argument, and no doubt the general public would take this position.

"As against the objection to tracks on the street, it is pointed out that the tramway company pays for the privilege of placing them, either by a direct tax or by maintaining more or less of the pavement of the street. With the bus system there is no such return. Instead of maintaining a street in good condition, the buses assist in wearing.

"It is held by some that the expense of operating a gasoline or steam bus can be made less than that of operating an electric tramway-car. If this be the case—and Mr. Sayers does not admit it—he thinks that the proper thing to do would be to change over our electric systems, and use gasoline or steam-moved cars on the tracks. Thus, the saving in operating expense, due to the use of a track, would be added to by that brought about by the new motive power.

"It is admitted that these conclusions are not generally applicable, for, with decreasing traffic, the point may be reached where the cost of maintaining the track and the pavement may be such a great proportion of the total cost of operation as to make the tramway the more expensive of the two systems. Where such conditions obtain, it would be proper to adopt the automobile bus, provided the prospect of increased traffic is not sufficient to warrant a greater expense for the tramway system. The proper place for the automobile omnibus is along routes where they may serve as feeders to existing railway systems. In this field there will still be a considerable choice of system, for it may be found that the so-called trackless trolley system would be better than a pure automobile system, particularly when it is expected to convert the system

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to a tramway later on. A combination of an electric automobile and a trackless trolley system has some advantages for rural districts, as the vehicle would not be entirely dependent on the overhead system, and would be able to pass over routes where overhead conductors were not provided. It could charge its batteries while running under the trolley, and use this charge in passing from one route to another. The batteries for this service need not be very heavy, and the bus could cover a large area where even a trackless trolley system would not seem warranted."

MODERN ALCHEMY.

THE modern chemist has become an alchemist; he believes not only in the theoretical possibility of transmuting one element into another, but that the process is now in many instances going on spontaneously, and that it is a legitimate aim to search, as the old alchemists did, for a method of changing lead into gold—all this is asserted by Prof. Robert K. Duncan, of Washington and Jefferson College, in *The Outlook*. He bases these assertions, of course, on the recent discoveries with regard to radioactivity, and his article is an interesting exposition of the views of those who interpret these discoveries in the most radical manner. After a brief explanation of the alchemist's views regarding transmutation, he goes on to say:

"We discover that there exists in nature a certain well-known 'element,' uranium. This element is radioactive; that is, it has the power of continuously emitting rays. These rays are of two kinds: one, the positively electrified and slightly penetrating alpha-rays, and the other the highly penetrating and negatively electrified beta-rays.

"Now, by methods of chemical fractionation, somewhat similar to that by which radium is isolated from pitchblende, it has been found possible to separate from this uranium another substance altogether; and, furthermore, it turns out that this separated substance is entirely responsible for the beta-rays of the original uranium, the substance from which it was extracted giving rise only to the alpha-rays; the extracted substance is known as uranium X. This fact is followed by another. The extracted uranium X gradually but completely loses its power of emitting the beta-rays, and at such a rate that half of it has disappeared in about twenty-two days; while, on the contrary, the uranium from which it has been extracted regains this power at the very same rate, and eventually becomes as potent as ever. After it has been restored you may, if you like, extract a second quantity of uranium X, and a third, and a fourth, and so on, so far as is known, *ad infinitum*. This is a matter of fact, into which no theory enters. On the basis of this fact, then, we seem compelled to conclude that the uranium is continuously manufacturing from itself another substance, uranium X, which has only a transitory existence. . . . . .

"'But,' you say, 'do you mean us to infer that the element uranium (*the element*, mind you) is transformed into a totally different body?' We may as well face the issue squarely. Yes. We do. . . . We believe that we have here a veritable transmutation of matter just as wonderful as would be the transmutation of lead into gold, no more, no less. We believe that the alchemists were right, that matter is not only transmutable but transmuting, and *that* without the aid of any philosopher's stone, diabolic influences, or even the modern appliances of a scientific laboratory. Nay, in spite of them, for, apparently, no human effort can either aid or hinder this process. It seems to be the very symbol of inevitability.

"We may now imagine ourselves confronted by an opponent in the form of a chemist of the old school, one whose mind has lost some of its plasticity, so that he does not readily assimilate new ideas, but who, nevertheless, is true to the traditions of his class in being thoroughly 'skyptical.' We can imagine this gentleman saying: 'Pooh! How do you know that this uranium X is different from uranium?' We can answer this question fairly and squarely by the statement that it has different chemical qualities. . . . 'Well,' says the old gentleman, testily, 'you say that the uranium X is a transitory element (save the mark!), and that it decays. Now, what does it decay into? What becomes of the *dead* uranium X?'

"This is an awkward question so far as uranium is concerned. We do not know what becomes of the uranium X, for the reason that it decays into a body which does not emit rays, and its radioactivity is the only means by which we can measure it. The amount of uranium X formed is so small that it would take geological epochs of waiting to secure enough to weigh, much less examine chemically. But if we can not follow the process farther in the case of uranium, we certainly can in that of an analogous radioactive body. For, just as uranium gives rise to uranium X, so does the element thorium give rise to a similar body, thorium X. Unlike, however, uranium X, the thorium X, on decaying, gives rise to a third radioactive body which has been called the thorium emanation—an emanation because its discoverer, Rutherford, was unwilling to prejudge the question as to whether it was a gas. On dissolving the thorium compound in water and bubbling air through it, this emanation passes away with the air and floats about with it. Its presence is obvious from its ray-emitting power, which is intense. It is certainly not finely disseminated thorium X, because its rate of decay is wholly different. It seems to be a gas. . . . .

"We proceed to inform our opponent that not only has the emanation a definite liquefying point, but that it obeys Boyle's law in that, in a definite volume of air, its quantity is proportionate to the pressure; and, further, that from its rate of diffusion through air, or through a porous plug, its density has been determined by well-known methods as about one hundred times that of hydrogen gas. We heap this up by saying that we can even tell the particular family of the elements to which the emanation belongs; for since it is absolutely indestructible and unchangeable under the most drastic chemical treatment, it is, evidently, a gas belonging to the argon family of the elements in the periodic law."

The thorium emanation, Professor Duncan goes on to say, is so evanescent that it can not be observed with the spectroscope, but even this may be done with the emanation from the new metal radium, whose spectral lines were determined in 1904 by Ramsay. To quote further:

"'There is just one thing more,' says our skeptical chemist, 'that I can fairly ask you to do. These transmuted elements, such as your emanation, are new. Evolve me, now, an element that we *know*—and I shall be an alchemist.'

"We shall do it. In June, 1903, about one year prior to the discovery alluded to above, Sir William Ramsay and Mr. Soddy discovered that this radium emanation decayed into, or became transmuted into, an entirely different element with which the world of science has been acquainted for years—namely, the element helium. By observing through a spectroscope a spectrum-tube containing the radium emanation, they were able to observe the actual birth of helium. At first no spectrum lines characteristic of helium were observed; but presently they appeared, faint at first but ever increasing in brightness until they became unmistakable, and the birth of helium was an accomplished fact. Helium has been a well-known element ever since its discovery on the sun by Lockyer, twenty-five years ago, and its subsequent discovery on earth by Ramsay in 1895. We have discovered that it is a transmutation product of the element radium. . . . . .

"We have learned, then, without the use of any theoretical conceptions, and as a matter of simple fact, that certain elements such as uranium, thorium, radium, with as much right to the title of elements as any other, break down or become transmuted into certain other elements also with a perfect right to the title. Certain of these transmuted elements have but a brief span of existence, and are but half-way stages to some final products of decomposition. The following table shows us the duration of existence of some of these transmuted elements:

Names of Transmuted Element.	Time taken for half of body to undergo change.
Uranium X	22 days
Thorium X	4 days
Thorium emanation	1 minute
Radium emanation	3.7 days
Radium emanation X, first change	3 minutes
second change	21 minutes
third change	28 minutes
fourth change	200 years?
Final product.	

"We know this elemental transmutation only as it is revealed by radioactivity, the power these elements possess of emitting penetrating rays. The instruments by which these changes are traced are hundreds of thousands of times more sensitive than any other

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known mechanism, but their results are definite and reliable. The amount of elemental transmutation taking place at any one instant is exceedingly small, but it is actual. It is at this day beyond the power of man to aid or hinder this process. It seems inevitable.

"Twentieth-century science has this work to do. To use the prescient words of Faraday nearly a century old: 'To decompose the metals, to reform them, and to realize the once absurd notion of transmutation, are the problems now given to the chemist for solution.'

"The alchemist became the chemist, and the chemist has become the alchemist."

BLONDS AND BRUNETTES IN THE TROPICS.

THAT in selecting troops for tropical service brunettes exclusively should be chosen, is asserted by Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon in the United States army. In a recently published work entitled "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," this author expounds the theory that skin pigmentation of man was evolved for the purpose of excluding the dangerous actinic or short rays of light which destroy living protoplasm. This is the reason, he says, why a light skin is fatal to those who live in tropical countries, so that Europeans have failed to colonize there and blonds disappear when they migrate from their northern homes. Says a reviewer in *The Army and Navy Register* (April 15):

"Major Woodruff's argument is a vigorous attack upon some long-treasured theories of the value and necessity of light; and he shows, to put the case briefly, that animals live in darkness, as a rule, and that man best thrives out of the light. 'We are,' he says, 'the only people who have gone daft on the subject of admitting streams of powerful light into schoolrooms and nurseries—far more than is necessary to see well. We are apt to seat the children so that the light glares right into their faces, and then we wonder why they develop sore eyes. We are now daft on the subject of letting the light stream into the living rooms and, consequently, suffer from all kinds of nervous effects wholly unknown to our ancestors, who were so careful to keep the blinds closed and the houses darkened. It is the duty of the pediatrists to find out how much of the curious modern nervousness of children is due to excessive stimulation of the "light baths" of the nursery, perambulator, or schoolroom. They will find why so many children come home from school daily with a headache and an attack of "nerves."'"

According to Major Woodruff, acclimatization in the tropics is impossible for the white man, and he gives, in his final chapter, for the benefit of those living there, directions as to dress, diet, etc. As to American soldiers in the Philippines he says that no examinations should be held in the tropics on account of the general partial loss of memory; that at some places in the Philippines (Cavite is one) the extreme limit of safety as a period of duty is 12 months or less; that, in selecting troops for tropical service exclusively, it would be best to limit them to the brunettes, and preferably those of short stature; and that, even with such precautions, most of the civil officers we send to the Philippines will be rendered unfit for labor afterward, and a pension ought to be provided for them.

DISEASES AS ANTIDOTES.

THAT one disease may either strengthen or weaken another when both are present in the same organism, seems to have been established by recent experiments carried on in France and reported in the *Archives de Médicine Expérimentale*. From an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique* it appears that the effect is due to an action of the germ of one disease on the toxin of the other, and not to a mutually destructive effect of the two germs or of the toxins secreted by them. Says the *Revue*:

"Every one knows the property possessed by microbes of manufacturing toxins. But it is much less generally known that microbes are equally capable of destroying toxins, that is to say, of making them innocuous by neutralization. . . . . .

"A bacterium is immune to its own toxin, in a certain degree, but can not neutralize its effects on other organisms. Immunized animals, in certain cases, are so by means of an antitoxic power possessed by their juices. But microbes of a determinate species may act in a very different way on the toxins of other microbes, as shown by the results of Messrs. M. Garnier and G. Sabaréanu. In some cases the action is reinforced, as in that of the bacillus of Eberth and the toxin of tetanus, or the bacterium of malignant pustule and the toxin of diphtheria.

"The inverse action is the more consoling. The toxin of diphtheria is destroyed by the bacillus of Eberth and the tetanic toxin by the bacterium of pustule."

These facts are asserted by Messrs. Garnier and Sabaréanu on the strength of experiments with guinea-pigs. That the bacterium acts directly on the toxin they believe to be shown by the fact that a mixture of the two toxins of pustule and diphtheria does not weaken the strength of either. The reviewer, however, seems to doubt the validity of the methods by which this result is attained. Another curious fact which they regard as proven is thus stated:

"Under the influence of the pustule bacterium the tetanic toxin loses its power to produce tetanus, but not all its toxic power; it acquires a different and non-specific toxicity (causing feebleness and death) comparable to that of Ehrlich's toxones, but due to a transformation of the primary toxicity. For a mixture of the two toxins, neither of which is able to produce tetanus (because the one has been enfeebled by the pustule bacterium and the other by exposure to the air), will restore the ability to produce tetanus, provided the attenuation has not been carried on beyond thirty days, when all toxicity disappears. Here is a fact of importance for the elucidation of the antitoxic mechanism of the action exerted by the bacterium on the toxin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE latest in the electric line, says *Bubier's Popular Electrician*, is the electric hair cutter. "By this is meant, not the horse-clipper, . . . but a real hair cutter for barbers' use. While, strictly speaking, it is a case of singeing, the result is essentially the same, with some points in favor of the new method; one of the principal of these is that of time. The device is adapted to be connected in the place of a lamp in an ordinary lamp socket, and is comparatively easy to operate. In fact, this latter feature is the one that is most discouraging to consider from the barbers' standpoint, for there is the dreaded possibility of 'every man his own hair cutter.'"

"IT is distinctly 'up to' those who believe that M. Blondlot and the more conservative of his colleagues are mistaken" [in their '*n*-ray' experiments], says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "to show the cause of their error in some more definite way than by calling the phenomena subjective. The case for the *n*-rays has certainly been greatly damaged by the activity of the Nancy contingent who see too much, but this does not properly affect the main question. Blondlot now claims to have objective evidence of a conclusive character which will have to be duly weighed. Certainly the subject is well worth investigation, for the *n*-rays are either one of the most remarkable discoveries of recent years or by all means the most noteworthy illusion."

"IT would be instructive to know what lessons Mayor Dunne intends to learn from the estimable gentleman from Glasgow," says *The Western Electrician*. "It can hardly be the gospel of double-decked cars, for the people of Chicago certainly would not 'stand for' these cumbersome vehicles. The two-story cars would lend themselves but poorly to the quick, sharp operation which the business of Chicago demands. The crowding of the rush hours, with the difficulty of collecting fares, and stops at every street intersection, the low headway of some of the elevated-railroad crossings in Chicago and the climate of the city are other reasons which would preclude the use of the cheaply operated but rather awkward cars used in Glasgow. Nor can it be the zone system of fares as used in Glasgow which should be an example to Chicago. The five-cent fare tends to quicker operation and is a great incentive to the workingmen to live in healthful suburbs. This sociological aspect of the fare question is an important one."

"IT has been announced," says *The Electrical Review*, "that one of the features of the Lewis & Clark exposition will be a large searchlight surmounting Mount Hood. This will be used to good effect for illuminating the snow-capped mountain peaks within one hundred miles of the light. It is also said that the beam thrown from this searchlight will be visible to vessels one hundred miles off the coast. This statement suggests that the searchlight might be used as a valuable aid in lighthouse service, for warning vessels when they are approaching land. The ordinary range of visibility of a lighthouse is about twenty or twenty-five miles. For a lightship it is somewhat less, as the light is lower. Now, a powerful searchlight can throw a beam upward which will be seen thirty or forty miles, under favorable conditions. It is probable that a powerful ray thrown vertically upward from a lighthouse would be visible long before the direct rays of the lighthouse could be seen. A somewhat similar scheme has been tried on railroads, where a beam from the electric headlight of a locomotive was thrown upward as a warning to the engineers of other locomotives."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DO WE BELIEVE?—A RELIGIOUS SYMPOSIUM OF NINE THOUSAND PERSONS.

"DO we believe? and if so, what?" To this question a partial answer has been essayed, based upon some nine thousand letters received by the London *Daily Telegraph*, a secular paper, which some months ago opened its pages to correspondence on the subject. A selection from these letters, with an analytical introduction by Mr. W. L. Courtney, editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, has now appeared in book form, and the old question, thus so prominently brought forward, is attracting the attention of the press in America as well as in England. The leading features of the correspondence are set forth in a recent issue of the London *Spectator*. The first letter, which stirred up the whole discussion, was signed "Oxoniensis." Of this writer's attitude *The Spectator* says:

"He enters into no niceties of metaphysical theology. He deals with broad issues on common ground. All forms of Christianity postulate a future life, a life infinitely more important, infinitely longer, than this, for which the present life is but a preparation. Do we act as if we believed that this world was a preparation for the next? he asks. 'Is the prevalent cast of our minds one in which the present is tinged with the mystery of the future?' 'The Sermon on the Mount is, I suppose,' he continues, 'our ethical text-book, just as the Divine Founder of our religion is the great exemplar of how we ought to live.' For the sake of briefness he tabulates the ideals of the Sermon on the Mount as it is illustrated by the life of Christ, and the ideals of the world as he sees them. The first are, he says, the ideals of 'poverty,' 'humility,' 'absence of revenge,' 'self-sacrifice,' 'innocence,' 'purity of thought as well as action,' and 'love toward enemies.' The ideals of the world are 'wealth,' 'ostentation,' 'notoriety,' 'self-assertion,' 'selfishness,' 'compromise (the ideal of the politician),' and 'fashionable impurity.' Which of these two creeds, he asks, do we believe? 'They are absolutely antithetical and contradictory.'"

This was answered by a letter of which *The Spectator* gives us the following digest:

"To the question 'Do we believe?' the writer returns a distinct negative. 'No. What realistic mind dare speak for the majority and affirm the contrary?' But he puts another like question which he answers in the affirmative: 'Are we religious? Yes.' We are, he maintains, less dogmatic, but not less devout. As to whether we practise, that, he says, is not a question specially belonging to to-day. Did they practise Christianity in the ages of faith? Nevertheless, the Christian religion has been, he believes, the greatest ally which morality has ever had. He gives voice to that 'calm and poignant pessimism' which he regards as the prevalent attitude of mind among the thoughtful of to-day, to whom he says: 'Mere atheism seems, from the intellectual and scientific point of view, less rational than the crudest tenets of the straitest sects.' Apart from 'that conviction of the essential Divinity of the unseen, the dogmas rattle like dry bones in Ezekiel's valley where no wind blows.' In the differences between the sects, he writes, 'modern men take less and less interest. The churches present different façades, but the variety of architecture is less important than the fact that the foundations are slowly settling under the lot.'"

On these two letters, we are told, hangs all that is of intrinsic interest in the remaining correspondence. A classification of the whole nine thousand letters showed the ratio of believers to unbelievers to be about twelve to one. Another classification, made by *The Spectator*, divides the correspondence into unintellectual letters—"those, that is to say, whose writers show little cultivation and little familiarity with what has been said by the educated on both sides of the matter at issue"—and intellectual letters. In both groups both belief and unbelief are represented. The "unintellectual letters" call forth the following comment:

"We can not help thinking that those who profess belief in the Christian religion show greater intelligence than those who bluntly assert the absurdity of all faith in the supernatural. The simpler believers all found their creed upon their need. Such-and-such doctrines have, they say, upheld them in such-and-such hours of adversity. They have received strength, consolation, and a sense of sympathy, for which, apart from the truths of the religion in which they were brought up, they are unable to account. The unbelievers, on the other hand, almost all base their unbelief—and the odd thing is that these very badly informed persons express real dogmatic atheism, which they evidently regard as a badge of intellectual ability—upon certain statements of a scientific nature in the Old Testament which they have recently discovered to be erroneous. Feeling assured that Adam was 'a myth,' and that the world was not made in six days, they profess themselves, as a consequence, unable to assent to the doctrine of a supreme Being. The most weighty conclusion to be drawn from these irritating epistles is that the doctrine of verbal inspiration and the spiritual pride engendered by ignorance are fruitful parents of infidelity."

Turning to the other group of letters, those whose writers are cultivated men, *The Spectator* finds that "few even among those who profess faith could successfully pass what we might call an early Victorian test of orthodoxy." We read further:

"Almost all admit tacitly or explicitly that unless the church will comprehend those believers whose creeds are shorter than any formulary of any Christian sect, her numbers will be wofully small. The following extract from one of the letters expresses roughly the religious position of very many writers: 'I believe in one God only, who is to me a friend, long-suffering and of great kindness. . . . For forms and creeds I care not one jot.' That such a God was revealed by Christ, and by Him alone, is regarded as certain, and the letter throws a curious sidelight upon those somewhat puzzling words of our Lord: 'No man cometh unto the Father, but by me.' An extract from a letter signed by a doctor may serve as a fair specimen of the so-called agnostic letters. 'Do we (the medical profession) believe? Brought into contact in the course of our daily work with all sorts and conditions of men, with sin and sorrow, suffering and death, brought every day into contact with facts often of the grimmest description, a kind of physical clergy among both rich and poor in a day-to-day struggle with the pale horseman, do we as a profession believe? To ask the question, I think, is to answer it. We do not. . . . The agnostic's position, as it is the most reverent, is also the most logical.' But the writer goes on to assert that he does believe that the 'Force or Being behind the veil has been, is, and always will be just in His awards, just in His judgments, inevitably and for ever righteous.' This agnostic seems to have a very real faith; and what Christian reading his words can refrain from exclaiming with Christ, 'Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee'? Many letter-writers who are unable to accept even the more essential clauses of the Christian creed declare their adherence to 'the ideals of Jesus.' Nine-tenths of those who call themselves Christians give far more weight to Christian ethics than to Christian dogma, and many maintain that Christian morality is a more living power in the world than 'Oxoniensis' would make out. It is not fair, one writer justly observes, to confuse the actual conduct of the world with its ideals. 'Oxoniensis's' list does not, he says, represent the ideal, but only the practise, even of the most frivolous classes. He makes a different, and, we think, a truer, estimate of the secular ideals of to-day. They are these: 'the ideal of worldly success' of 'not letting others get the better of us,' 'not taking it lying down,' of 'prosperity,' 'comfort,' 'luxury,' 'happiness.' A doctor points out that conduct is not always a test of belief. Every drunkard believes that it is better to be sober."

To the writer in *The Spectator*, the general effect of all these letters is to emphasize three points, namely: "That among the thoughtful Christian morals are not theoretically questioned, that belief in dogma is very much shaken, and that atheism is dying or dead."

Commenting upon these letters in the course of a communication to the New York *Sun*, Prof. Goldwin Smith writes:

"There is not in the whole collection the faintest trace of the Oxford controversy, in which I may say I took no part. Nothing appears but a present, earnest, and perfectly open-minded desire for truth about the foundations of belief.

"The clergy at all events must be anxious to learn whether they

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are preaching truth or falsehood. It is impossible to suppose that they will forever be content to pander to mere expediency or fashion by teaching lies and enacting mummeries. They are, as a class, men who have turned aside from the pursuit of lucre to dedicate their lives to the service of truth."

The same distinguished writer, in another issue of *The Sun*, sums up the modern attitude toward religious belief, as he perceives it:

"It can scarcely be denied that between the higher criticism on one side and Darwin's momentous discovery on the other, materialism, in the scientific and philosophic sense, positive or negative, is gaining ground. We are called upon at all events to find a new warrant for spiritual life, for reliance on the dictates of conscience, for any hopes that we may have cherished of existence beyond the grave, for confidence in a divine order of the universe. We can no longer believe that the miscellany of Hebrew writings, many of them of doubtful authorship and date, some of them plainly mythical, are a divine revelation. Nor is anything to be hoped from an attempt to evade the difficulty by suggesting that Deity, in its dealings with man, had to accommodate itself to the Darwinian law of evolution. Of the Gospels, criticism has spared only the character and teachings of Jesus, which, on any hypothesis as to his nature, have given birth to Christendom. In the authenticity, contemporaneity, harmony of the documents, we can confide no more. We can no longer sincerely accept the evidence for the Incarnation, the Immaculate Conception, the miracles, the Resurrection; or deem it such as would certainly have been given in proof of a revelation which was to be the light of the world. Moreover, the Fall being a myth, as it is now allowed almost on all hands to be, there is no ground for the Incarnation and the Atonement, a disclosure which in itself is fatal to the dogmatic and traditional creed of Christendom. Nor, we must sorrowfully confess, is the collapse of our evidences limited to the case of revelation. It extends to that of natural religion. Bishop Butler's proof of immortality, resting on the separate existence of the soul as an entity breathed into the body at birth and released from it at death, has been swept away by evolution. Theism itself has been seriously called in question and arguments founded on the proofs of universal beneficence, such as the writers of the Bridgewater treatises deemed conclusive, will unhappily no longer avail. The wrench is great; but through frank abandonment of that which can not be sustained lies our only road to truth.

"For the first time perhaps in history, man stands with his unassisted reason, independent of any revelation or tradition, in face of the mystery of his existence and of the order of the universe."

Tho in many minds the beliefs on which religion rests may have been shattered or completely destroyed by materialism, the churches, which are based on these beliefs, are still, Mr. Goldwin Smith admits, "a momentous part of our social organization." In conclusion he suggests that "a new religion, independent of tradition, may yet be born."

THE LYNCHING OF JESUS.

A BOOK which bids fair, in the opinion of some critics, to stand beside the works of Strauss and Renan, has lately made its appearance in English form. Giovanni Rosadi, the author of "The Trial of Jesus," is a famous criminal lawyer and parliamentary leader of Italy. His book (some German comment on which appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 1, 1904) is an examination of the record of the trial and execution of Jesus in the light of the sanctions of the Roman law; and his conclusion is that "Jesus of Nazareth was not condemned, but He was lynched. His martyrdom was no miscarriage of justice, it was a murder." Rosadi's summary of the tragic story is: "Grasping priests denounced Him, false witnesses accused Him, judges of bad faith condemned Him; a friend betrayed Him; no one defended Him; He was dragged with every kind of contumely and violence to the malefactor's cross, where He spoke the last words of truth and brotherhood among men. It was one of the greatest and most memorable acts of injustice." The author characterizes the arrest of Jesus as "the execution of an illegal and factious resolution of the Sanhedrin." He says:

"There was no idea of apprehending a citizen in order to try him upon a charge which after sincere and regular judgment might be found just or unfounded: the intention was simply to seize a man and do away with him. The arrest was not a preventive measure such as might lawfully precede a trial and condemnation: it was an executive act, accomplished in view of a sentence to be pronounced without legal justification. Hence the impudent mockery of an examination accompanied with violence against the accused, the subornation of witnesses bearing false and discordant testimony, the flagrant pretext of the capital offense of blasphemy having been committed by the accused when defending Himself, the vulgar farce of the examining judge's simulated horror and anger on so-called proof of the prisoner's guilt being offered, and finally the application of the death-penalty as the result of proceedings invalid both from a legal and ritualistic point of view. Futile and miserable acts of Pharisaical hypocrisy were, in fact, resorted to in the effort to give a shadow of legality to the ferocious and sanguinary action of those who acted with premeditated malice. Nevertheless all these measures appear to Renan to have been marked by a great spirit of order and conservatism."

It is necessary to bear in mind, says the author, "that the arrest of Jesus was not due to any order legally given, since the Jews had no power to issue such an order, and the Romans, to whom the right belonged, had no occasion or motive to exercise it." He declares that "the sole authority in Judea that could try Jesus, arrest and examine Him, and render Him amenable to the consequences of His alleged offense and of a condemnation, was that of the procurator and vice-president, Pontius Pilate, but certainly not Annas or Caiaphas, nor the whole Sanhedrin nor any other Jewish authority. The common opinion to the contrary—which reduces the Roman authority, represented by the vice-president, to the mere granting or refusing assent to the execution of capital sentences pronounced by Jewish judges—is opposed to historic truth and the provisions of the law." From every point of view, and for every reason, he concludes, "the judgment wrested from the power of Pilate was nothing but an act of usurpation and vengeance." It was, moreover, from the point of view of the present writer's examination, "unconstitutional and could only be viewed as null and void":

"It was, in fact, an arbitrary and violent act. Here some critic may exclaim, 'But all this is nothing but a mass of logical rigmarole. What does it matter whether any abuse of power was committed or not, if it were the most efficacious cause in consummating the work of Jesus—a work so profitable to the destinies of humanity? Moreover, was not the real judge of the innocent man, after all, the interpreter of the Roman law and authority, who washed his hands of the blood of Jesus when he might have protected Him, but disapproving the unjust condemnation pronounced by his enemies?

"But this argument shows a fatalism before which neither history nor right—and they are not merely the creations of pedantic lawyers—would have any *raison d'être*. On the contrary, right would be on the side of those fanatics, contemporaries of Tertullian and Irenæus, who offered praise and thanks to Judas, since by his betrayal he had facilitated the sacrifice of the Master. But whoever investigates the circumstances and considers how deeply the arbitrary judgment of Jerusalem affected the destinies of humanity can not avoid meditating upon the singular fact that in human destiny justice should, at all periods and among all people claiming to be civilized, act the shameless and sinister part of opposing every movement toward a higher and more fruitful social regeneration and placing in the hands of unlearned men and conservatives weapons which they will use to their own advantage for defending the habits, prejudices, and interests of their class."

The conduct of the Sanhedrin, before which the case of Jesus was laid, was one which took into account neither "analysis nor synthesis of the most perfunctory kind," and their action, the writer declares, is condemned by two contrary historical sources: on the one hand by Scripture, tradition, and the varied belief of the Ju-

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daism of the time, which at all events rendered the Messianic identity of the prisoner of the Sanhedrin matter for dispute and discussion; on the other hand, it is condemned by the spontaneous and almost immediate belief of Christianity, which for nineteen centuries has uninterruptedly professed its faith that the accused was the Son of God, revealed by precisely those initiatory signs and outward indications which the Hebrews have ascribed to the Messiah." He continues:

"To-day the orthodox Jew and the Christian rationalist may believe that Christianity has long deceived itself in asserting this belief, and that the rejection by Judaism was founded upon the truth. But this inward thought is of no account in justifying the judges of the Sanhedrin. The orthodox Jew and the Christian rationalist might not only pardon, but even approve them, if they had condemned Jesus upon a recognized principle, with due spontaneity and form of procedure; but this is not what occurred, and no excuse is given. They denied Jesus to be that which He declared Himself to be, but they did not inquire who He was; they did not examine whether the facts of His character and His mission corresponded with those upon which contemporary superstition founded the Messianic identity. They did not back their denial by proof either in the nature of comparison or of elimination, altho that which they denied was what was generally and firmly believed. And while they did not take even into summary consideration the statement of the accused, which they set aside as a folly not meriting discussion, they based upon it the proof and substantial fact of a crime which should always be looked for in the free and spontaneous tenor of a man's life, and not in the inviolable exercise of his defense."

In conclusion, the author shows how the sentence and execution of Jesus was accomplished by a frenzied mob whose act may be explained by the law of collective suggestion. It is evident, he argues, that "the Sanhedrin inflicted upon Jesus no punishment, and that which He later underwent was not among those which the Sanhedrin was able to apply."

INDEPENDENCE DEMANDED BY THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

TILL lately the anti-autocratic and anti-bureaucratic movement in Russia has not affected the church—the higher or lower ranks of the priesthood. Some newspapers did not hesitate to comment adversely on that fact and to intimate that such indifference to national needs and aspirations on the part of the church must alienate large numbers and send them into the non-conformist or heretical camps. Within the last few weeks, however, signs of unrest and dissatisfaction have appeared in the clerical world. The progressive elements of the church have made common cause with liberal Russia and initiated a movement for "canonical independence"—that is, for freedom from governmental control of or interference with the activity of the church.

The first of these signs was the appearance in the *Tzerkovni Viestnik*, the leading organ of the church in the capital, of a manifesto signed by a number of St. Petersburg priests, in which changes in church administration were demanded and historico-theological arguments marshaled in support of a plea for independence. This was followed by an appeal of higher prelates, endorsed by the Holy Synod, for a national church assembly. The religious press, with few exceptions, seconded the appeal, but the Czar has declared the movement premature and untimely.

The meaning of the "independence" movement is thus explained by a writer in the *Novosti*, who, while sympathizing with it, points out that from the standpoint of the nation it does not go far enough:

"The church wishes to be free, independent of the secular power, because only under absolute autonomy can her authority be reestablished in the eyes of the people.

"The independence of the Russian church was abolished by Peter the Great, and the recovery of that status must indeed seem a great and sacred purpose. It is one thing to be a mere organ of the autocratic government, a tractable tool, and another thing to be an independent power subject to no influence or direction from the secular authorities. The source of church decline and moral retrogression is the article of the code which declares that in everything relating to ecclesiastical administration the autocracy acts through the Holy Synod created by it for that purpose.

"This means that the church as a distinct institution, having its voice, its laws, its jurisdiction, does not exist. It is merely one of the agencies of the secular power."

The author goes on to show that in ancient Russia the church was governed by a national patriarchate, instead of by a synod, and that it received no orders from the bureaucracy or the autocracy. It gave orders, and even the czars respected and feared it. Dostoievsky, the great novelist and mystic, said years ago that since Peter's time the orthodox church had been in a state of paralysis. Hence the great secession, the sectarian movement, the hostility to the synod-ruled church resting on bureaucratic authority. It is right and necessary, continues the writer, for the clergy to agitate for a change, for the recovery of their lost autonomy and prestige, but the nation has the right to ask what use it would make of independence. Will it trust to moral influence and suasion alone, or will it demand government aid in the form of physical force, repressive and prohibitory laws, prosecution and persecution of dissenters and heretics, etc.? The writer quotes missionaries, church organs, and priests to show that the church does not intend to dispense with the use of force to grant or uphold freedom of conscience in the full sense of the phrase. He concludes:

"It would appear, then, that canonical freedom of the church does not in the slightest degree guarantee our people freedom of worship and conscience. The demand is therefore one prompted by consciousness of class advantage rather than by recognition of the fundamental ideas of Christian teaching.

"What, one may ask, will the people gain from the reform demanded? Little or nothing. No doubt the independence contended for is legitimate and necessary, but it is equally certain that church reform in Russia must be part of general governmental reform. The church should be divorced from the state finally and completely; the state should be deprived of the possibility of coming to the aid of the church to gag the mouths of those who think 'heretically.' The state may not, should not, possess the right to support, either by subsidies or by repressive and penal measures any particular faith. The human conscience ought to be perfectly free."

Count Tolstoy advocates such perfect religious freedom, the writer points out, but he is deemed a dangerous heretic, and few churchmen are ready to give up the apparent benefits of state aid along with the relation the church now sustains to the state.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Is the Ministry Deteriorating?—Bishop David H. Greer, of New York City, answers this much-mooted question with an emphatic negative. "The ministry," he claims, "is at a higher moral and intellectual level than ever before in its long history." He finds, moreover, in "the very narrowness of opportunity in the church for which it is criticized and the lean salary of the average minister," a strong moral test of its character. He says (*The Homiletic Review*, May):

"The opportunity to make money was never so eagerly sought and money itself was never so much the criterion of success as now; and yet here in this diocese are scores of preachers laboring for stipends that leanly meet their modest necessities, but who, if they turned their attention to trade, would make fortunes. There are many such men in the ministry, men who would stand at the very top in other professions or vocations, and they are in the ministry in spite of its alleged loss of authority and influence. Moreover, it is my opinion that there are comparatively very few men

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in it who, with the same effort and zeal, would not reach a higher average success elsewhere. . . . . .

"Every fact of my experience and observation teaches me that the ministry has not only not deteriorated but that we are on the eve of a still more powerful development. Men's minds are becoming settled as to what is the truth, and there has arisen a great turning toward belief among those who doubt. 'Give us faith,' is heard on all sides. There is nothing that finally so tires the mind as a lack of divine faith, and history has repeatedly shown us how contagious is the recoil from a skeptical condition of mind. The recoil is setting in in places where it has been supposed by some of the college presidents to be entirely lacking. Professor Peabody, of Harvard, told me some time ago that he had never witnessed so many signs of the awakening of genuine religion as are now to be seen among the great student body of that university."

THE NEWER UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.

"MODERN sin," according to Mr. Edward Alsworth Ross, "takes its character from the mutualism of our time." Nowadays, he points out, when "the water-main is my well, the trolley-car my carriage, the banker's safe my old stocking, the policeman's billy my fist," our interdependence ushers in a multitude of new forms of wrongdoing. Most sin is predatory, and our modern social conditions beget their own forms of cannibalism. At the same time, says Mr. Ross, the springs of the older sin seem to be drying up, while the modern sin, which in a new guise carries on the traditions of the old, is "without prejudice," "impersonal," and of a countenance, if not comely, at least "not superficially repulsive." In regard to the decadence of the older sin, we read (*The Atlantic Monthly*, May):

"Our forced-draft pace relieves us of the superabundance of energy that demands an explosive outlet. Spasms of violent feeling go with a sluggish habit of life, and are as out of place to-day as are the hard-drinking habits of our Saxon ancestors. We are too busy to give rein to spite. The stresses and lures of civilized life leave slender margin for the gratification of animosities. In quiet, side-tracked communities there is still much old-fashioned hatred, leading to personal clash; but elsewhere the cherishing of malice is felt to be an expensive luxury. Moreover, brutality, lust, and cruelty are on the wane. In this country, it is true, statistics show a widening torrent of bloody crime, but the cause is the weakening of law rather than an excess of bile. Other civilized peoples seem to be turning away from the sins of passion."

The victims of the Newer Unrighteousness, says Mr. Ross, are sacrificed not at all from personal ill-will, but "because they can serve as pawns in somebody's little game." The essence of the new sin is "betrayal rather than aggression." "The little finger of Chicane has come to be thicker than the loins of Violence." Or, more specifically:

"The man who picks pockets with a railway rebate, murders with an adulterant instead of a bludgeon, burglarizes with a 'rake-off' instead of a jimmy, cheats with a company prospectus instead of a deck of cards, or scuttles his town instead of his ship, does not feel on his brow the brand of a malefactor. The shedder of blood, the oppressor of the widow and the fatherless, long ago became odious; but latter-day treacheries fly no skull-and-crossbones flag at the masthead. . . . . .

"How decent are the pale slayings of the quack, the adulterator, and the purveyor of polluted water, compared with the red slayings of the vulgar bandit or assassin! Even if there is blood-letting, the long-range, tentacular nature of modern homicide eliminates all personal collision. What an abyss between the knife-play of brawlers and the law-defying neglect to fence dangerous machinery in a mill, or to furnish cars with safety couplers! . . . . . .

"The stealings and slayings that lurk in the complexities of our social relations are not deeds of the dive, the dark alley, the lonely road, and the midnight hour. They require no nocturnal prowling with muffled step and bated breath, no weapon or offer of violence. Unlike the old-time villain, the latter-day malefactor does not wear a slouch hat and a comforter, breathe forth curses and an odor of gin, go about his nefarious work with clenched teeth and an evil scowl. In the supreme moment his lineaments are not distorted with rage, or lust, or malevolence. One misses the traditional setting, the time-honored insignia of turpitude. Fagin and Bill Sykes and Simon Legree are vanishing types. . . . The modern high-power dealer of wo wears immaculate linen, carries a silk hat and a lighted cigar, sins with a calm countenance and a serene soul, leagues or months from the evil he causes. Upon his gentlemanly presence the eventual blood and tears do not obtrude themselves."

This is why good, kindly men, says Mr. Ross, let the wheels of commerce and of industry redden, rather than pare or lose their dividend. The evil done seems impersonal and remote. Still more is this so "when the immediate harm touches beneficent institutions rather than individuals." Thus:

"The blackguarding editor is really undermining the freedom of the press. The policy kings and saloon-keepers, who get out to the polls the last vote of the vicious and criminal classes, are sapping manhood suffrage. Striking engineers who spitefully desert passenger trains in mid-career are jeopardizing the right of a man to work only when he pleases. The real victim of a lynching mob is not the malefactor, but the law-abiding spirit. School-board grafters who blackmail applicants for a teacher's position are stabbing the free public school. The corrupt bosses and 'combines' are murdering representative government. The perpetrators of election frauds unwittingly assail the institution of the ballot."

Yet such transgressions, remarks the writer, rarely incur the odium which is accorded to offenses against persons. We read further:

"Because these devastating latter-day wrongs, being comely of look, do not advertise their vileness, and are without the ulcerous hag-visage of the primitive sins, it is possible for iniquity to flourish greatly, even while men are getting better. Briber and boodler and grafter are often 'good men,' judged by the old tests, and would have passed for virtuous in the American community of seventy years ago. Among the chiefest sinners are now enrolled men who are pure and kind-hearted, loving in their families, faithful to their friends, and generous to the needy."

But what is the attitude of the public toward the new unrighteousness? Mr. Ross answers:

"The same qualities that lull the conscience of the sinner blind the eyes of the onlookers. People are sentimental, and bastinado wrongdoing not according to its harmfulness, but according to the infamy that has come to attach to it. Undiscerning, they chastise with scorpions the old authentic sins, but spare the new. They do not see that boodling is treason, that blackmail is piracy, that embezzlement is theft, that speculation is gambling, that tax-dodging is larceny, that railroad discrimination is treachery, that the factory labor of children is slavery, that deleterious adulteration is murder. It has not come home to them that the fraudulent promoter 'devours widows' houses,' that the monopolist 'grinds the faces of the poor,' that mercenary editors and spellbinders 'put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter.' The cloven hoof hides in patent leather; and to-day, as in Hosea's time, the people 'are destroyed for lack of knowledge.' The mob lynches the red-handed slayer, when it ought to keep a gallows Haman-high for the venal mine inspector, the seller of infected milk, the maintainer of a fire-trap theater. The child-beater is forever blasted in reputation, but the exploiter of infant toil, or the concocter of a soothing syrup for the drugging of babies, stands a pillar of society. The petty shoplifter is more abhorred than the stealer of a franchise, and the wife-whipper is outcasted long before the man who sends his over-insured ship to founder with its crew. . . . . .

"In England till 1487 any one who knew how to read might commit murder with impunity by claiming 'benefit of clergy.' There is something like this in the way we have granted quack and fakir and mine operator and railroad company indulgence to commit manslaughter in the name of business."

UNDER the patronage of Archbishop Farley, a periodical devoted to the discussion of religious questions, especially in their relation to modern theories and discoveries, will be issued under the name of *The New York Review*. The first number will be issued in June and the editor will be the Rev. Dr. Driscoll, president of St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

BRITISH CALCULATION OF PROBABILITIES IN ROZHDESTVENSKY'S CASE.

BE the fate of Rozhdestvensky what it may, he has covered himself, in the opinion of the very London dailies which most fiercely denounced him when the Hull fishermen lost their lives in the North Sea, with an imperishable renown. The fatuous oblivion of its saner self which prompted the autocracy to despatch this admiral on his eight months' cruise to what the London *Times* recently termed "final discomfiture" does not blind that newspaper to the heroic aspects of the adventure. "The daring displayed by its commander," it remarks *apropos* of the Russian armada, "will not lack appreciation in this country." "There is no reason to despise the Russian admiral," adds *The Westminster Gazette* (London). "He has shown courage and skill." "Our estimate was wrong," concedes *The Evening Standard* (London). "The admiral has steamed to meet his man slowly but surely. His ships are old and foul, but his heart is young and lusty. We salute him with the respect that is due to courage. If he dies in action, face to the enemy, if the shot-scattered navy of Russia goes down in a desperate fight, we shall forget the disgraceful incident of the Dogger Bank and remember that his end became a man."

Rozhdestvensky's renown being thus assured whatever happens, so far as London dailies can assure it, the Russian admiral's sometime hostile critics next devote their attention to the calculation of probabilities in his case. "We should be disappointed if the battle were postponed," confesses the London *Standard*. Yet, to judge from British anticipations, the battle has been somewhat delayed. The military expert of the London *News* has been almost alone in predicting that no battle could well take place until about the time these lines appear in print. "Togo will keep out of sight and draw on the Russians," declared this authority, "while day by day his torpedo-boats seek an opportunity of dealing a blow." That course did not seem favorable, from a Japanese point of view, to the naval expert of the London *Mail*, who said:

"The great advantages which Japan holds are geographical position, the facility of communicating with her fighting forces when the Russians move through the Formosa channel, and the power of effecting repairs if actions are fought within reach of her shores and ports. These must be used to the utmost.

"If so, her seamen will not meet the Baltic fleet with their heavy ships till it passes some distance north of Singapore. They will rather attack it with their torpedo flotilla, supported by the two fast cruisers and some of the fastest armored cruisers, selecting for their attacks the weak colliers and transports, which will be sunk when encountered. If the Russians move up the Eastern Sea, they will have to steam for 1,500 miles within reach of Japanese territory, liable to incessant attack. About five hundred miles from Vladivostok they must pass through the straits of Korea, and there they can be located and met under the most favorable conditions for Japan.

"Yet another course has to be faced. Suppose the Russian fleet is not going to Vladivostok, but intends to seize a base either in Chinese territory or among the small islands belonging to Japan between the main archipelago of Nippon and the island of Formosa, the problem will be complicated. There are some signs that such a solution is intended by the Russian admiralty. Or, again, the Russian fleet may once more put into a neutral port, and there wait for the third squadron. This, however, would produce grave complications, as it would be a direct challenge to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and an overt act of war by the neutral against Japan.

"In the event of the Russians seizing a base, the Japanese torpedo flotilla would come into play and should be able to do good execution. But some means of sinking powerful ships on the high sea has to be devised if the Japanese are to win. Here the torpedo has conspicuously failed throughout the campaign. No vessel has been sunk by the torpedo alone, and not one has been permanently disabled. It is worth raising the question whether the ram might not be used with greater effect, and whether the Japanese, whose courage and seamanship peculiarly fit them for the employment of this most terrible weapon, would not do well to use some of their faster merchant steamers for this purpose, attacking the best of the Russian battleships with them."

But the results of a collision between the two forces must depend primarily upon the capacity of the gunners, thinks the London *Speaker*. "With capable gunners on the Russian battleships," it says, "it will be quite impossible for the Japanese armored cruisers, excellent as they are, to fight those long range 'harassing' actions of which we hear so much. . . . The whole thing is conditioned by gunnery." The London *Times* says, editorially:

"It is not very likely that Admiral Togo will be so accommodating as to give battle at the place and time which may suit Rozhdestvensky. It would certainly seem that Togo's best policy is to lure the Russians on until he is within hail of his own bases in Japan. Every mile the Russians steam exhausts their coal supply, adds to the foulness of the ships' bottoms, and offers to the Japanese limitless opportunities for torpedo attack. Now that the monsoon season is over, and the typhoon season a month or two

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Name.	Displacement.	Horse Power.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
BATTLESHIPS:	Tons.		Knots.	Inches.	Pounds.
Asahi, Shikishima	15,000	15,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
Mikasa	15,200	16,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
Fuji	12,300	13,000	18.0	14.6	4,005
ARMORED CRUISERS:					
Tokiwa, Asama	9,750	18,000	21.5	6.6	1,779
Yakumo	9,850	16,000	20.0	6.6	1,679
Azuma	9,436	17,000	21.0	6.6	1,679
Idzumo, Iwate	9,800	15,000	22.7	6.6	1,779
Kasuga	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,686
Nisshin	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,606
PROTECTED CRUISERS:					
Takasago	4,300	15,500	21.0	4.5	804
Kasagi, Chitose, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Matsushima, Naniwa, Takichiho	4,784	15,500	22.5	4.5	804
Akitsushima, Nitaka, Tsushima, Suma, Akashi, Idzumi	4,277	5,400	18.7	11.4	1,260
	3,727	7,120	17.3	..	1,200
	3,150	8,400	19.0	..	380
	3,420	9,500	20.0	..	463
	2,700	8,500	20.0	4.5	335
	3,000	6,000	18.0	..	335

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Name.	Displacement.	Horse Power.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
BATTLE-SHIPS:	Tons.		Knots.	Inches.	Pounds.
Kniaz Suvaroff, Alexander III., Borodino, Orel	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
Ossliabia	12,674	14,500	19.0	10.5	2,672
Sissoi Voliky	8,880	8,500	16.0	12.5	3,186
Navarin	9,476	9,000	16.0	12.5	3,404
ARMORED CRUISERS:					
Dmitri Donskoi	5,893	7,000	15.0	12.2	444
Admiral Nakhimoff	8,500	9,000	19.0	6.0	944
PROTECTED CRUISERS:					
Oleg	6,775	19,500	24.0	4.0	872
Aurora	6,630	11,600	20.0	..	632
Svietlana	3,828	8,500	20.0	..	476
Almaz	3,285	7,500	19.0	..	184
Jemtchug, Izumrud	3,200	17,000	23.0	..	184

"The third Baltic squadron," says the London *Times*, from which the above tables are copied, "is under the command of Admiral Niebogatoff, and consists of the battle-ship *Nicholas I.*, the coast defense armor-clads *Admiral Oushakoff*, *Admiral Seniavine*, and *Admiral Apraxine*, the cruiser *Vladimir Monomakh*, a hospital ship, and several transports and armed auxiliaries."

THE OPPOSED FLEETS IN THE AREA OF WAR.

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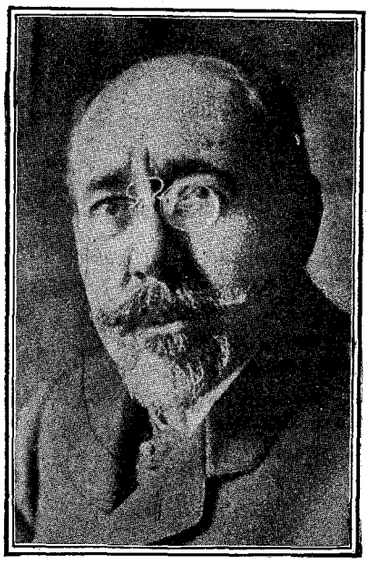
ahead, the Russians have not much to fear from the weather, but it is nearly 4,000 miles steaming from Singapore to Vladivostok, and at eight knots the Russians would take three weeks to a month to accomplish this, even if unmolested. All the advantages of time and place are on the side of the Japanese, and these with superior seamanship and the experience of earlier fights may well be expected to outweigh any numerical superiority which the Russians may possess on paper."

THE PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

AMID the labyrinths of what turns out to have been a conspiracy for the overthrow of the French republic, the newspapers of Paris are now wandering like so many blind men tapping with sticks. The *Temps* vouches for the "flightiness" of the two half-pay captains who organized the conspiracy on the basis of a mythical colonial expedition "for the glory of France," while the Paris *Figaro* asserts that the whole enterprise was a "mystification" contrived by the followers of the late Premier Combes for the purpose of discrediting the army. It seems significant to the *Journal des Débats* that the conspiracy is taken most seriously by those newspapers which were warmest in support of Combes and loudest in advocating the anticlerical policy of the groups supporting him. The substantial fact, so far, is the definite charge against a certain Captain Tamburini "and accomplices" of "having formed a plot with the object of destroying or changing the Government," the Paris *Action*, anticlerical and socialist, supplying the further information that President Loubet was to have been "kidnapped or made away with." The *Humanité* (Paris), the assertions of which are taken seriously because of the high character of its editor, Jean Jaurès, asserts that the conspiracy "ramified widely" and was designed to establish a Bonapartist empire. The *Gaulois* (Paris) persists in ridiculing the whole affair, and the *Etoile Belge* (Brussels) prints a formal repudiation of the conspirators by Prince Victor Napoleon, the imperial pretender. The royalist pretender, the Duke of Orleans, through his personal organ, the *Correspondance Nationale*, likewise denies all knowledge of the plot. For the sake of its detachment, the following view of the whole matter, from the London *Economist*, seems quotable:



PREMIER ROUVIER.

He has expressed the view that the plot to overthrow the French Republic was of clerical origin.

"There is always a special dignity about the crime of high treason, and on that ground, tho on no other, it is proper at this moment to begin any observations on French affairs with some reference to the conspiracy. The obstacle to dealing with it seriously is that it is about equally difficult to believe that any politicians, however crackbrained, should have conceived such a design as that attributed to Captain Tamburini, or that any Government should have invented a story so improbable, and so certain to be disproved if it had no real foundation. The most likely, or, rather, the least unlikely, explanation is that some unusually insane partizans of an Imperialist or Royalist restoration have grown weary of promising without performing, and have thought that there can be no harm in sounding certain officers and in getting together a small collection of arms and uniforms, so as to be able to make a demonstration on a small scale if anything like an opportunity should present itself. Incidentally their action has helped to strengthen the Government, against which it is apparently a protest. That the authorities should be able to treat it with so much indifference and that this indifference should so accurately reproduce the feeling of the French people are not facts that can carry any encouragement to the conspirators. The Government are now engaged on a very difficult piece of legislation, and one of the real popularity of which, as it has never been submitted to the electorate, it is difficult to feel any positive assurance. Captain Tamburini has, at least, enabled us to see that, whether the French people like or dislike what the Government are doing, they have not the faintest intention of overthrowing the Republic. That, at all events, is too firmly seated to be at the mercy of the self-appointed agents of any pretender."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S "OUTLAW" PRESS ON THE PROSPECTS OF REVOLT.

AMONG the illegal and "outlawed" organs now published on the continent of Europe in the Russian language and smuggled into the Czar's dominions for clandestine circulation among the workmen of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and other cities, is the *Iskra*. It is printed in Geneva and is the organ, more particularly, of the Russian social-democratic labor party. The efforts of the Russian authorities to prevent the entry into the Muscovite world of copies of the *Iskra* can scarcely be successful if recent statements by Herr Bebel in the Reichstag are to be relied upon. The police are said to find innumerable copies of it in their raids upon workmen's meetings in the large manufacturing centers. To a quite different category must be assigned the *Osvobozhdenie*, an "outlawed" organ now published in Paris, altho it long made its appearance from Stuttgart. The appeal of the *Osvobozhdenie* is to the educated and more or less aristocratic revolutionary elements of the Sonia Kovalevsky type. It is noted for the literary quality of the Russian in which its sentiments are conveyed to its large but select circle of readers, altho detection in the perusal of it would have serious consequences wherever the Czar's jurisdiction extends. Somewhat less "intellectual" but very important in the revolutionary cause is the *Razsviet*, emanating likewise from Geneva and understood to have been cited by Mr. Pobiedonostseff as an instance of the depths of irreligiosity to which a Russian can descend when he has lost his faith.

These organs, and many others which could be named, have one thing in common—absolute confidence in the speedy triumph of the revolutionary movement. The *Iskra* and its outlawed contemporaries assure us that the Western world has been quite misled regarding the prospects of revolution within the Czardom. It occurs to the *Iskra* to point out that no revolution has ever enlisted the services of any nation as a whole. There are always, it thinks, the active spirits, opposed by the reactionary elements, between the two being the masses of the people whose course must be determined by that of the revolutionary process itself. It feels confident that the peasantry are now wrought up over the question of the land. There may be no conscious scheme of revolution in a Western political sense, but there is, it believes, a general outburst of discontent taking shape in disorganized revolt.

The arguments of the *Osvobozhdenie* seem to confirm this analysis of the present situation. The revolution in Russia, it confidently affirms, has already broken out and will proceed with little interruption to a success that will be speedier than the non-Russian world is inclined to think possible. The Czar is trying to stem the tide with the aid of his new Minister of the Interior, but in vain. The outlawed organ says further:

"Upon the appearance of the Czar's manifesto dealing with sedition, a manifesto bearing date February 26, 1903, written by Prince Mestchersky (the reactionary friend of Nicholas II.) and revised by von Plehve (the assassinated Minister of the Interior),

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we spoke of the three authors of this historical document. There now lie before us three practically simultaneous governmental acts, and we see in these documents, more than anything else, a single author with three faces. This author is the bewildered, decadent, fantastical, bellicose autocracy.

"It is this autocracy which announces with affright to all the people that 'the seditious movement' 'audaciously' hastens 'to overthrow the existing governmental order and, in place thereof, to establish a new administrative system.' This official falsification, couched in an archeological style, reminds the faithfully subservient police of all ranks and kinds that it should 'bear in mind its long service and its sworn oaths' and then—with the aid of well disposed people of all castes and conditions—set to work 'to extirpate revolt from our land.'

PROFESSOR GESSEN.

Editor of the Russian newspaper *Pravo*, known for his advanced liberal views, and recently arrested for expressing them.

"Such is the menacing chorus of autocracy. This song is a summons to civil war. And with ferocious and belligerent mockery the imperial utterance is repeated by the black band of Kishineff, Gomel, Baku, and Theodosia murderers, by the Pskov, Kursk, and Moscow cohorts now rallying—for the sake of sweet morsels, rubles, and bottles of vodka—under the political banner inscribed 'extirpation of revolt' and 'the destruction of reactionary sedition.' This is to them the highest form of appeal, it is imperial compliment, the most grateful of all kinds of commendation.

"But the menacing autocratic chorus of the twentieth century is as cowardly as was the terrible czar of the sixteenth century. Summoning the police 'to a stern moral sense of duty' and 'to a consciousness of their official responsibility to throne, altar, and country,' and encouraging the bands of 'patriots,' from the censors who sell themselves outright to the bureaucratic functionaries of the 'Russian League,' the autocracy throws down the white flag in the form of the rescript issued in the name of Bulygin (Minister of the Interior).

"A black band and a white flag! Is it possible to have any faith in the white flag which floats over the Baku murderers and the Kursk sanguinaries? For this white flag is not a harbinger of peace but an ambush of mercenaries. Against this ambush we must summon all our strength and turn our weapons.

"For the white flag is not merely an ambush. It denotes not only a snare, not only a rear attack by the whole black band of organized autocracy. The white flag of the Bulygin rescript is a symbol of the cowardice and weakness of the autocracy, and, as such, it is a promise to us of final and complete victory. It tells us of our own strength, of the invincible strength of the liberating movement.

"It will suffice merely to fall with all this strength upon the tottering autocracy, and it will collapse beneath the pressure of the huge wave of Russian solidarity and beneath the weight of its own imbecility. But in the application of this pressure, if we wish to avoid any other kind of pressure, it is impossible to delay.

"The revolution is not waiting. It says in the clearest fashion to those who stand above: 'If we can not bend the gods on high we will stir the depths of Acheron beneath.' There has been revolution that hesitated, but this time the hesitation can not be for long. With the Acheron of the laboring masses in the cities the revolution got into touch and subsided on the historical day in last January. But what if, this time, the revolution stirs against the autocracy the depths of rural life? Russian revolution has a magic word for this purpose. It is the simple and effective word 'land.' It unifies and embraces rural Russia. When the Russian revolution has thrown this word among the masses and when the masses have taken it up, autocracy will perceive that against its black bands the revolution can bring its red millions.

"Historical events and processes have their iron logic. The logic of Russian revolution, whether we would have it so or not, points the way from 'the gods above' to 'Acheron,' from the noble Dekabrists [name of the conspirators of 1825 in St. Petersburg] to the plebeian educated elements, from the plebeian educated elements to the workmen of the cities, and from the workmen of the cities to the peasants.

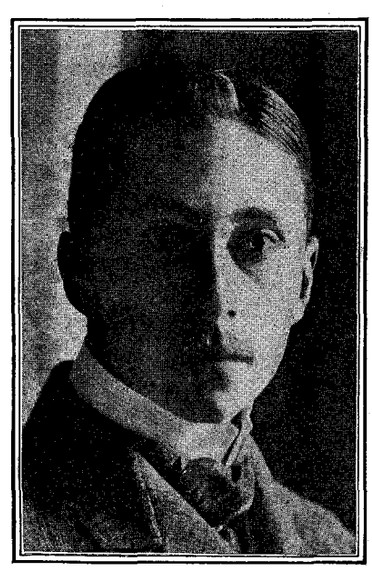
"The autocracy, not wishing to yield to public opinion, as in the case of the acts and words of Father Gapon, brings the Czar face to face with the workmen. Autocracy not wishing to yield to the workers, revolution will bring it into conflict with the peasants.

"The revolution, we said, is not waiting. But while the eleventh hour has still to strike, it is possible that the liberating movement of the democratic constitutional reformers will be kept in the path of peaceful effort for reform. But from such a course, in view of the character and acts of the dreaming Czar, nothing whatever is to be hoped. That is why the month of February ushered in not an era of internal peace but a period of further tension. Democratic political reforms and fundamental social reforms must take place and will take place. But they can not be realized otherwise than through the most tremendous upheavals.

"So decrees Czar Nicholas."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S "DELIBERATE UNFRIENDLINESS" TO FRANCE.

THE first act of "deliberate unfriendliness"—an expression employed by the London *Outlook*, the Paris *Temps*, and other European papers—which the German Emperor has ever been accused of aiming against France promises, according to the British weekly already named, to "leave a memorable mark on the European situation." The act thus characterized was the declaration of Emperor William at Tangier that Germany regards the Sultan of Morocco as "the free sovereign of a free country," coupled with a warning against any reforms not based upon the Moslem code. But the purpose behind the Emperor's act, if the London *Outlook* be right in its conjecture, was to test, "without too much risk," the strength of the new friendship between France and Great Britain. "Russia," suspects our British contemporary, "taking a leaf from the Bismarckian note-book, has reinsured herself with Germany and encouraged the Tangier visit as a reminder to France that she can not with impunity decline another loan." The attitude of the St. Petersburg press is alleged to give countenance to this theory. It is thought significant, for instance, that a censored organ like the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) should handle the topic in the fashion following:



WILLIAM II'S ELDEST SON.

The marriage of this young man is to take place early in June.

"For a long time, Emperor William had not been heard from. But he found that the easily trod path of neutrality was scarcely compatible with his innate tendency to large and comprehensive ideas. Accordingly, quite recently, on the occasion of the unveil

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ing of an equestrian statue of his father in Bremen, the Emperor, in a characteristic speech, put an abrupt end to his silence. He announced to the world that on the day of his accession to the throne he made a vow, a soldier's oath, to direct every effort to the avoidance, during his reign, of any need for employing the bayonet and the cannon. The attainment of this end, however, was possible only by seeing, with the most vigilant eye, that the bayonet was kept sharpened and the cannon always loaded, so that none might be carried away by the desire, through envy, of preventing Germany from laboring in her garden and adorning her abode. Further than this domestic labor the ideas of the German Emperor did not go, and the notion of himself as creator of a worldwide monarchy he accordingly derided.

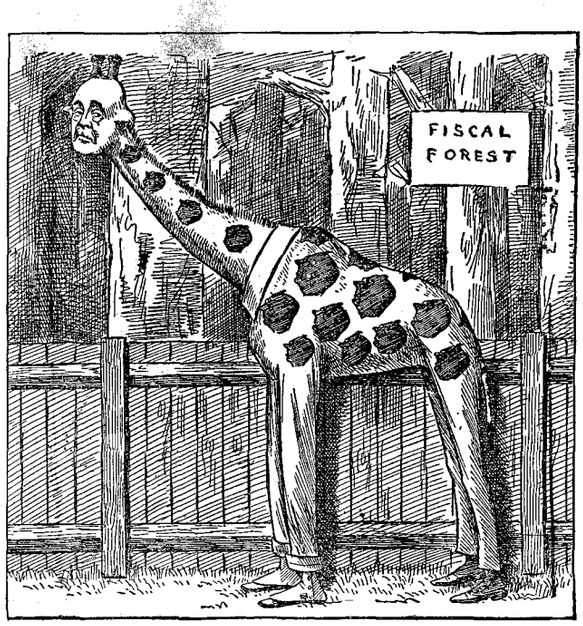
"But may it not be supposed that this modest desire for the maintenance of peace at home is a cloak for some great plan or other? Certainly, German bayonets and German cannon have already labored, during the reign of the present Emperor, for the glory of Germany in China and in Africa. The bayonet and the cannon would now seem to be exerting their influence in other directions. For while the Emperor was thus speaking in Bremen he was already meditating both the form and the substance of the remarkable pronouncement to which he gave utterance in the course of his visit to Tangier. German gardens—very fine ones indeed—are to be found in Tangier as adjuncts to German establishments represented in Morocco. In connection with the gardens, of course, are the houses, even tho they be mercantile houses. For many German merchants' houses are to be found in 'the free country,' in 'independent' Morocco, with which Germany will always have direct relations whenever 'necessary.'

"The effect of these declarations has been extraordinary, more extraordinary, in fact, than that of any utterance by the German Emperor in a long time. The Anglo-French agreement affecting Morocco seemed for a time to have been almost overturned. . . . What is to be the effect of this theatrical diplomatic hit, so subtly and so adroitly made at Tangier? Diplomatists and statesmen are wondering what the Emperor William may have intended to accomplish by all this. Did he simply wish to give an impressive lesson to the French diplomatists who had failed to give Germany her due weight and influence in the matter, and who had not deemed it necessary to discuss with the diplomatic representatives of Germany the consequences of the new position of France in Morocco, a position obtained in return for the renunciation of French rights of interference in Egypt? Or did the demonstration of the Emperor have an even more comprehensive object? Was it to sow dissension between France and Great Britain or to lure France into more intimate relations with Germany by showing that Germany alone is in a position to assure the adequacy of the French protectorate over Morocco and of French influence in the western basin of the Mediterranean?"

Other comment of the same kind in this and other Russian organs is held in London dailies to reflect the official St. Petersburg idea that France is growing too friendly to Great Britain, and that it behooves her to remember that she is a continental Power and therefore in no position to form pacts with the island realm. But the London *Spectator* continues to maintain that Emperor William really wished to give France "a very sharp snub," visible "to his people and to the whole world." To quote:

"The cry for the 'open door' is artificial, for the whole trade of Germany with Morocco, now that the door *is* open, is inconsiderable, and nobody is proposing to put on a door-lock. Neither Great Britain nor Spain could have consented to that; or if by some blunder of the draftsmen they had appeared to consent, the mistake would have been rectified after a little conciliatory negotiation. The idea, again, which many journalists have put forward, that the Kaiser is posing as protector or friend of Islam in all quarters of the world, is rather a wild one, for the Emperor can not wish to annoy Christendom, and Mohammedans do not love protectors whom they suspect of wishing to be paid in territory, which they can not under their creed surrender except when directly coerced by *force majeure*. Nor is the assumption that the German Emperor always wishes to be in front, and to be recognized as *the* personage in the world without whose consent nothing can happen, a sufficient explanation, for that was as true when France and Great Britain signed their agreement, and 'the mighty sovereign,' as one journal called him, did not then interfere. It was only after Mukden had been fought and lost by Russia, and Germany thus relieved from the danger of an attack on both flanks, that he saw his opportunity to snub France, thereby at once making manifest his own importance in the world, and facilitating the passing of votes for more troops, better artillery, and a greater activity in the construction of battle-ships."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PHILOSOPHER.—"President Loubet, it seems, shed tears when he saw our navy going to pieces under the administration of Minister Pelletan," says the monarchical and clerical Paris *Gaulois*. "After he had wept he resigned himself to the situation."



ARTHUR-JOE-PARD.

A Hybrid Recently Discovered in Tariff Land.

This remarkable creature spends part of its time leaning against a fence and the remainder concealed in the depths of the Fiscal Forest.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

DAMOCLES THE DIFFERENT.

ARTHUR BALFOUR DAMOCLES: "Ah! Same old sword."

—*Punch* (London).

MORTE D'ARTHUR UP TO DATE.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

HISTORY GARNISHED WITH FICTION.

THE LION'S SKIN. By John S. Wise. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

FEW men living are better equipped than is John S. Wise for presenting an accurate picture of Virginia and her agonies in the dark days of Reconstruction. Born of a long line of Virginian ancestors—albeit his birthplace was not Virginian soil—he received his education at Virginia Military Institute, the West Point of the South. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, though still a cadet at the Institute, he played a part in the battle of Newmarket. After the close of the war, he was elected to Congress; later, he became United States District Attorney; and, in 1885, ran for Governor of Virginia. For the last fifteen years, however, he has withdrawn himself from politics, for the practise of his profession—law.

Had the love-story been omitted completely from this work, "The Lion's Skin" would stand as a book of peculiar strength and telling force. The style of Mr. Wise, historian, differs vastly from that of Mr. Wise, novelist. The former is simple, trenchant, vivid, thoroughly alive, and indicative of unusual historical intimacy; the latter is, on the other hand, verbose, circumlocutory, forced, slow-moving, and abounding in stilted conversations.

Mr. Wise has obviously used his story for filling in the chinks of an otherwise complete historic structure. "The Lion's Skin" is not the usual romance with detached fragments of history arbitrarily dragged in; rather is it history garnished with the detached fragments of a romance. That these fragments are not only detached but obtrusive as well is evident to the most cursory reader.

The plot of the story, if it may be said to have a plot, is told in few words. Powhattan Carrington, when still a lad in Virginia, meets the little daughter of his father's college chum, learns to love her, and, in spite of various flittings about numerous Southern belles, eventually marries her, to the delight of all concerned. As a loyal son of the Confederacy, Carrington early engages in politics, eager to bring Virginia safely out of the chaos into which the Reconstruction Period has cast her, resolved, if possible, to rescue this Southern lion from the rapacity of her vulture-like oppressors. But the utter corruption and flagrant selfishness surrounding him wean Carrington from his disinterested purpose, until at length he sadly leaves the loved Southern home, to settle with his family in New York City.

JOHN S. WISE.

The strength of this book lies in the intimate portraits Mr. Wise gives us of the men who made the history of those years. Fairly and dispassionately are they drawn throughout, and often with a strong dramatic touch. Especially well-done is the description of General Lee's unexpected arrival at a fashionable Southern resort, two or three years after the war.

The negro question is eloquently discussed, and with an absence of prejudice rarely seen. Equally fair is the treatment given to state politics and the corruption practised by both political parties. Overlooking the weakness of its accompanying love-story, perhaps no such vivid picture of Virginia and her tragic history has ever before been given to the reading public.

STIMULATION FOR THE JADED TASTE.

THE FUGITIVE BLACKSMITH. By Charles D. Stewart. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THE dejected novel reader should read this story. Its scene is a railroad "sand-house" (the shanty where locomotives take in ammunition for the conquest of slippery rails), or the three-room home of its night-keeper. We are treated to views by proxy of freight and baggage cars, a blacksmith-shop, the home of the blacksmith's daughters, drinking saloons, the inside of a prison, a Southwestern sheep-range, a police station, etc. The characters are Mike Finerty, the night-keeper of the sand-house and coal-chutes; his wife and daughter; a locomotive engineer; a little girl buying a cent's worth of candy; thirteen "hoboes"; a blacksmith's two daughters; a sheep-herder; a drunken boatswain named Tiffin; "Stumpy," a wooden-legged vagrant; and finally Bill, a jack-of-all-trades, blacksmith by choice, with five hundred dollars' reward on his head for murder—the hero. Bill, imprisoned in New Orleans on charge of killing the boatswain, breaks jail, finds Stumpy watching an empty coal-barge at the Mississippi bank near Memphis, and adopts him as his "pard." The two beat their way Southwest, over the railroad, to a hamlet where they settle down and are in a fair way to become happy; but justice scents Bill's whereabouts and he is forced to flee again—this time to Central Texas, where he turns sheep-herder. Stumpy returns to tramping and eventually reaches the Memphis sand-house, where the crafty Finerty shelters him through the cold nights in exchange for the beguilement of a history of his and Bill's adventures. And here—in an atmopshere of sand, railroads, and blacksmithing—the *dénouement* comes. The whole has peculiarly an air of being a record of actual happenings.

CHARLES D. STEWART.

Here, surely, is as unpromising a "lay-out" as could reasonably well be asked. Localities, personages, action hopelessly "low." Most successful tales, too, have somewhere in them an element of art, of idealization, of uplift above the actual; but here is one told (the story nearly all emerges from the mouths of its characters) literally just as humble people in sordid surroundings would tell it in real life. Whatever suggestion there is of idealization is in the descriptive parts (which are markedly scarce), or in the few unwitting glimpses into the depths of the human soul, such as Stumpy's faith in Bill, their liking for each other, Bill's capitulation to Eva, Mrs. Finerty's leniency to Stumpy, the blacksmith's discomfiture on the sheep-range. We get an almost unbroken expanse of realism that out-Moores George Moore; and yet a reality, a humor, a mechanical knowledge, an acquaintance with human nature, that confer unflagging interest, occasionally touch emotion, and leave the story, coupled with a grateful sense of freshness, burnt into the reader's memory. The acquaintance with submerged humanity displayed is as intimate as Josiah Flynt's.

Mr. Stewart is to be congratulated on having produced an entertaining and strikingly original story.

AN UP-TO-DATE SPOOK.

TOMMY CARTERET. By Justus Forman. Cloth, 347 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MR. JUSTUS FORMAN is an industrious young novelist, with very definite aspirations. He has had (prior to "Tommy Carteret") three novels to his credit—more or less to his credit: "Journey's End," "Monsigny," "The Garden of Lies." His faults as a novelist are patent enough in his latest product, but it is an advance. The invention is remarkable and, though extravagant, has "method in its madness." As for interest, which counts more than anything else with the reading public, there is plenty of that. The main fault with Mr. Forman is that he does not know how to control his forces. He is evocative rather than dominant. With a stronger hand, a more sedate mind, and more artistic treatment, the "material" in this original novel might have been converted into an excellent piece of fiction.

JUSTUS FORMAN.

The hero is Tommy Carteret II., and he is a very good sort of young man to have gotten himself into such a mess of trouble. Tommy Carteret *père* is the trifler, the play-boy, altho he is well past fifty and should have toned down, if for no stronger reason than respect for his clean, manly son, who is a grave youngster. Tommy, Sr., is addicted to the ladies to a scandalous degree. He gets into trouble from being "found out," and the irate husband calls at his Washington Square residence with blood in his eye, and utterly insensible to any palliating circumstances. But he thinks the delinquent is Tommy *fils*, whereas that wholesome young man has just fallen virginally in love with the very sweetest girl alive. Tommy *fils* soon sees that Tommy *père* is the gentleman the outraged husband is looking for. With noble filial devotion he shoulders his sire's obliquity and professes himself willing to accord the husband "the satisfaction due a gentleman," absurd as a duel is in the atmosphere of "the States."

But no! That would be slight atonement to the injured man, who offers Tommy II. the choice of going into exile as long as he (the husband)

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shall be alive, or else having the scandal proclaimed from the housetops to the utter ruin of the Carterets. Moreover, the place of exile is to be selected by the husband! Poor Tommy goes to some unlocated spot, which is very primitive, or bucolic, at all events. Mr. Forman christens it Egypt as a sort of *nomen et omen*.

There is a buxom gypsy-like girl there, Marianna, whom Tommy means to marry. He does not love her. Indeed, she is far from his sort: so different from Sibyl. But he is lonesome, and has got, innocently enough, tangled up with her, and she loves him. However, on their way to the church, they are attacked by enemies of Tommy during a most terrible thunder-storm. Marianna is afraid, and has foreboding that she will lose him. She exclaims: "Promise me that it sha'n't separate us! We're as good as married, aren't we? They can't come between us now; nothing can, not God, nor nothing. I tell you I *won't* leave you! I'll come to you from anywhere! They can't make me stay away, not if they kill me even. I'd come to you from the other side of all the hills there is!"

This shows what an emotional girl Marianna was and that she had love enough for them both. The men with the guns kill her in trying to "do" Tommy, only succeeding in wounding him. Then a faithful henchman takes Tommy away. It should have been mentioned that on the way to the church somebody hands Tommy a telegram which says that his diobolical jailer, the husband, has dropped dead of heart disease.

Then, of course, all goes well? By no means. Now that he is freed and should hasten back to Sibyl with a jingle of Grace Church wedding-bells in the air, the superlative of horror happens. Marianna keeps her word! She comes back from the place she mentioned. With no "cabinet," no darkness, no anything to assist her materialization, Marianna visits him constantly, but somewhat older and coarser! It nearly wears the poor boy out. But in the end a clever ruse is worked by his friends, by means of which Tommy II. and Sibyl are left having a lovely honeymoon trip on the Mediterranean.

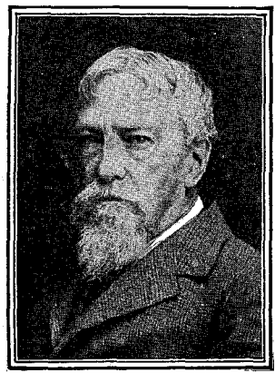
Mr. Forman is distinctly smart and terribly English. He speaks of "rubber-tyred" wheels, and "hooves" of horses. He makes an American say: "It makes me *go quite hot*," and "God will pay me out one day." His worst fault, however, is the obtrusion, *à la* Thackeray, of personal remarks about his own creations. He should recall how his enjoyment of *fantoccini* is marred when the hand or arm of the man who works the marionettes dips into view.

A STORY OF A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

CONSTANCE TRESCOTT. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. Cloth, 384 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL'S powers of psychologic analysis and his artistic skill find ample scope for expression in his latest novel,—the story of a woman's—revenge that, for dramatic conception and force, invites comparison with the story of Roger Chillingworth in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

The narrative follows the fortunes of a young Union officer, George Trescott, and his wife Constance during the critical Reconstruction period in the South. Trescott, acting as attorney for his wife's uncle, Rufus Hood, an eccentric New England millionaire, is involved in litigation over an intricate question of land title. John F. Greyhurst, the opposing counsel, an irascible Creole, chagrined over an adverse verdict and irritated at his loss of prestige, shoots Trescott in wanton murder. The scene is finely dramatic:



S. WEIR MITCHELL.

"At the same moment he saw Greyhurst emerge from the crowd and knew that he must meet him first. He would show him the telegram, and offer to divide the land. It pleased him and, forgetful of the insults he had received and smiling at the kindly thought, he raised his lame hand to take the telegram from his pocket. As he did so he was aware of Greyhurst's leveled revolver. He stood facing his foe, motionless; saw the crowd scatter, heard Constance scream, and heard no more on earth. He fell on his face, clutching the telegram."

From that hour, Constance Trescott lives with but one thought—to revenge her husband's murder. Patiently, persistently, and remorselessly she pursues Greyhurst. "I want him to suffer, day and night, till he curses the day he was born," she says. She attacks Greyhurst by sending him the telegram that was in her husband's hand when he fell; by ruining him financially; by appearing in the audience when he makes a political address; and, finally, by inducing his fiancée to jilt him. Naturally imaginative he becomes melancholy and finally shoots himself in Constance's presence.

The plot thus finely evolved moves as relentlessly to its climax as a tragedy of Æschylus. A thread of humor is supplied by the testy uncle and by Coffin, a simple-minded mountaineer. There is a practical, healthy-minded sister, Susan, who serves as a foil to her sombre sister and who marries an Episcopalian clergyman. The Southern setting, true in its local coloring, is picturesque.

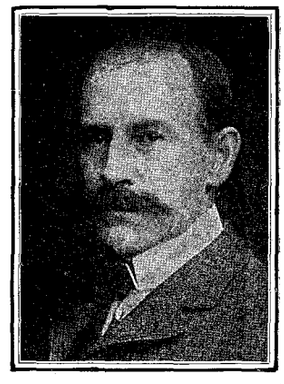
Evidently a novel of purpose, its reflex influence ought to discourage the fantastic ideas of insulted honor and the impulsive use of weapons.

The suffering of a sin-haunted soul and the hardening effect of the passion of revenge have, perhaps, not been so powerfully portrayed in fiction since the day of Hawthorne.

ON THE TRAIL OF TRAPPER AND PATHFINDER.

BREAKING THE WILDERNESS: The Story of the Conquest of the Far West. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. Cloth, 360 pp. Illustrated. Price, $3.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. DELLENBAUGH, already known by his "Romance of the Colorado River," and "The North American of Yesterday," brings to his present task eminent training and equipment. He may justly claim familiarity with the wilderness, for he was one of Powell's companions in his second voyage (1871–1872) down the Colorado; and on almost every one of the principal trails he has made his way—on foot or horseback, by boat and wagon and train, even by Pullman "Palace" car. In some regions, his foot has been among the first of his race to break the surface; and in his own words, "If I have not visited every nook and corner of the Wilderness during the last thirty-four years, it is the fault of my purse, not of my spirit."



FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

Concerning Coronado, Cabeza de Vaca, and even Mackenzie, our people are but superficially informed. While the name of Daniel Boone is familiar to every child, those of Jedediah Smith, Bridger, and Fitzpatrick—alike conspicuous in the same pursuits—are almost unknown. A just appreciation of the many attempts to explore the Western Wilderness is held by very few; few indeed are they who are aware that "the first European entrance into these Western regions was made over three and a quarter centuries ago." And therefore it seemed urgently apparent to this vigorous explorer that "a single volume, which should tell the story of the Wilderness in an unbroken sequence, with special emphasis on the trapper and the trader, would be of value." And so he has proceeded to show the first attacks by sea and land, and the gradual closing in, on all sides, through the matchless trail-breaking of the trappers and traders, down to the year when Powell practically completed the white man's task by his bold conquest of the Colorado—the year when the first railway trains, crossing the continent, began a new era.

"Men," says Mr. Dellenbaugh, "are no better, no worse, in the wilderness than in civilization; nor does race or color appear to define quality." By noting this at the outset, we may be inclined to be more sympathetic, and so may better understand that vast region of marvelous diversity, greater far than several of the Old World empires rolled into one. Such was the Wilderness when the hordes of Europe descended upon it and claimed it for their own. Yet it was never wholly theirs till the sledge drove home that last spike of gold that pinned the East and the West together, and tacked the skirts of Europe to the skirts of Cathay.

A spirit of sympathy, even of righteous indignation, seems to animate the author whenever the American Indian (the "Amerind" of the ethnologists) comes into his field of view. The Amerind was not a savage, he says; he was a barbarian, with a rather well-ordered society; on the war-path or at the council-fire he could point here and there to an individual of his race in whom even the white man recognized a high order of intellect. He displayed many of the finer emotions of his white antagonists; he loved his home, his family, his children. True, he was often cruel to his enemies; he had the vices of humanity in the gross; but he cherished more respect for the ideals of his race than the white man consecrated to his own. From the beginning of the contact the Amerind began to change for the worse.

For the *voyageur*, the *coureur de bois*, the trapper, the trader, we are indebted to our author for passages of animated and picturesque description.

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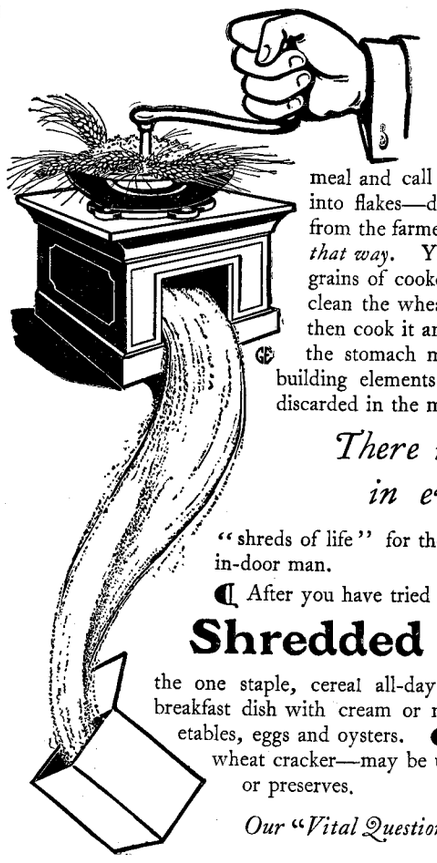

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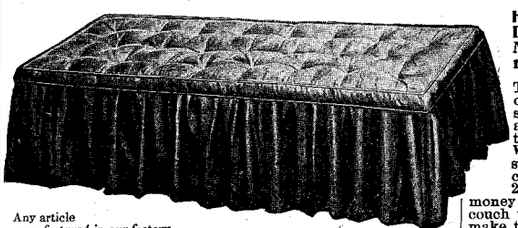

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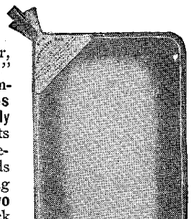

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In pageant, pilgrimage, high debate,
And sprightly music of morris-bells;
Tourneys for love and battles for hate;
Torches, garland, exultant bells;
Challenging trumpets and festal bells;
Wars of the Roses, land-locked strife,
World-wide wars with France and Spain:
The color and pulse of that gallant life—
Shall we never recover the mood again?

Rhythmic deeds, melodious words;—
Merry England, the heart of mirth!—
Songs of lovers and songs of birds;
A bell for death and a bell for birth—
Jubilant fifths and somber thirds:
Pessimist? optimist?—death and birth!
Englishmen only on English earth!
Confident daring, travail and strife,
Battle and storm on the Spanish Main—
How shall the fancy that donned that life
Be decked and renewed with such pride again?

England's fancy shall live again—
Merry England across the seas!—
Jewelled with isles of the Spanish Main,
Gifts of the opulent destinies:
England's neart and England's brain,
Throbbing and thinking in many seas,
Belov'd of the opulent destinies.
Bluebird, oriole, bobolink,
Hark to them, hear them how they sing,
Where England's Canadians work and think,
Woo and wed in the throng of Spring!

Axes ring on the mountain-sides—
England's gain from England's loss!
Lonely at night the ranchman rides,
Humming a tune to the Southern Cross;
Argosies on Austral tides,
From Charles's Wain to the Southern Cross,
Barter the plow for the Southern Cross!
Lord! how the English hew their way,
Courage and fortune leading the van,
Round the world with the break of day,
Room for him, room for the Englishman!

Saxon, Norman, Dansker, Celt,—
Merry England, mother of mirth!—
Gird the world with an English belt,
Englishmen all to the ends of the earth!

I suppose the very strongest instinct in man is to save money. Or, to say it another way, to gratify his taste at the least possible outlay.

My appeal is to men luxurious enough to love good tobacco and economical enough to burn as little money as possible with it.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Does it not stand to reason that if a man could go to the factory in which almost any article is made, buy it, pay for it, and carry it away with him, that there is scarcely a thing that he uses in daily life that could not be bought at just about half its retail selling price?

That is just what I am doing—I am persuading men to come to my factory to buy their cigars and to get them to do it I sell them the cigars at wholesale prices.

The best advertisement I have always thought to be a genuinely good article.

I have to make my cigars so good that they will not only stick when sent out on approval, but that the smoker will *come back* for more.

I would like you to try them. You won't hurt my feelings if you send them back.

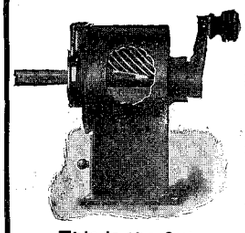
To get them tried—to put it up to the actual cigars (not samples)—is why I make an offer so broad that I fail to see how any one can refuse to try them, provided that $5.00 per hundred is not more than he cares to pay.

This is my offer:

I will send, express prepaid, to a reader of The Literary Digest, 100 of my Shivers Panatela cigars. He is under no obligation to buy them unless he is perfectly satisfied. To test their qualities, he may smoke ten of them. If he is satisfied, he agrees to send me $5.00. If he is dissatisfied he is promptly to return the remaining ninety at my expense.

Send me your order written on your business paper or accompanied by your business card. State whether you prefer strong, medium or mild cigars. Address

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



This is the Cut

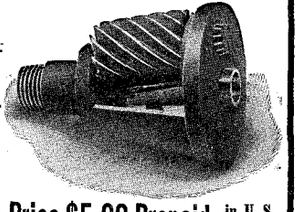
FREE TRIAL FOR 10 DAYS **The CLIMAX PENCIL SHARPENER**

We want to send you, Mr. Business Man, one of these on 10 days' trial. You know that three-fourths of the mistakes in bookkeeping are due to poor writing, due to dull pencils. The Climax will sharpen instantly, any kind of a pencil without waste of time or pencil. You will appreciate the Climax when you have used it 10 days, so let us send it and it is our funeral if you fire it back at our expense.

AND

It is this cutter that makes it safe to send the Climax on trial. One of the practical features of the Climax is that when the cutter becomes dull, you simply sharpen it. You can not sharpen the cutters of other machines but have to buy new ones. Isn't it better to sharpen a good cutter once in a long while than to buy new ones many times in a short while?

This is the Cutter



Olcott Mfg. Co., Suite 639, 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill,

Price $5.00 Prepaid in U. S. or Canada

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Gold and grain on Rand and veldt,
Orchards, harvests over the earth—
Liners and merchantmen round the earth;
Power from east to western Ind,
Power and pomp on the Indian Main,
And wonder with every whispering wind
To dip our dreams in the dew again.

England, decked and dowered by fate—
Room for England, so please you, room!
Sea-king's realm, our Ocean-state
Woven upon the world's wide loom;
Dyed and tried in high debate,
And ever renewed on the world's wide loom,
With weaving fleets on a world-wide loom—
Warp and woof of the sea's wide loom;
Shall garnish fancy in every land
With rhythmic deed and delight again—
Merry England from strand to strand,
From the Spanish Main to the Indian Main.

—From London Outlook.

The Woman Heart.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

She never said "I love you not," but when
She was all fearful that she loved too much;
She never took her hand from yours—but then
When most she craved its touch.

She never laughed at you but when she fain
Would be too tender. Never turned away
Save when each impulse urged her once again
To listen and to stay.

A woman's heart is like a witch's prayer—
To be read backward and its craft defied.
Ah, judge us not by those poor lies we dare,
But by the truths we hide.

—From The Twentieth Century Home.

By Joaquin Miller.

[Read by the Poet of the Sierras at the opening of the exhibition of the Pacific Coast Forest, Fish, and Game Association.]

Behold this miracle, the tree,
The third day's miracle, behold
What stateliness, what majesty,
What comeliness, contour, what mold
Of limb, of leaf, of arms in air
High held in attitude of prayer.

And yet we hew, and slash and slay
God's first born, "pleasant to the sight,"
And set, ere he laid hand to clay
And fashioned man to burn and blight,
We see no grace at all; behold
We only see the sodden gold.

The sweet name Nazareth means wood.
The Christ companioned with the trees
He read their leaves, He understood
His alphabet the birds and bees.
Give us, oh, God, to heed, to hear,
To love, to cherish, to revere.

Give us to heed how clean, how tall;
Give us like courage, patience, strength
To front the four winds, strength to fall
Serene and satisfied, full length
And full of years and majesty,
As falls thine Eden-fashioned tree.

—From San Francisco Call.

The Ivory Tower.

BY ARTHUR STRINGER.

In the quiet sunlight all day long
I watch the golden apples fall;
Soft birds I hear, and waters cool.
I see the white sails dreamily
Drop down the quiet afternoon,
Where languid dials count the hours
And all the world seems touched with sleep.
There, rose-immured and wrapt in peace,
I watch the shadows, and I pace
My ivory tower of unconcern.

We both should be at ease, for see,
There runs a wall between the World
And us, my Soul! If far away
Men grope and clamor thro' strange marts,
And grim the great wheels grind and roar.

WINCHESTER

TAKE-DOWN REPEATING SHOTGUNS

No matter how big the bird; no matter how heavy its plumage or swift its flight, you can bring it to bag with a long, strong, straight shooting Winchester Repeater loaded with Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells. Results are what count. This combination, which is within reach of everybody's pocket-book, always gives the best results in field, fowl or trap shooting. Winchester guns and Winchester cartridges are made for each other.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.

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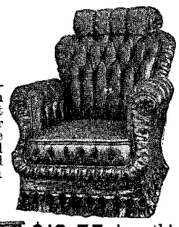
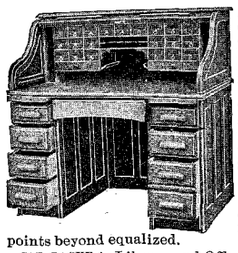
At Factory Prices

On Approval—to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory

Only $25.00 for this beautiful Buffet. Would cost at retail $42.00. Choice Quarter-sawed Golden Oak; piano polish; hand-cut carvings; French bevel mirror, 40 x 12 inches; roll-drawer fronts, cross-banded; one drawer plush lined; solid brass trimmings; ball-bearing casters. 46 inches wide, 60 inches high.



$29.90 for this Luxurious Turkish Rocker—would cost $50.00 at retail. Covered with our *Reliable Old Oak* genuine leather; best long-tempered steel springs, softly padded with curled horsehair. Width 38 inches. Height 41 inches.



$18.75 buys this polished Golden Oak 48 inch Desk. Quarter-sawed front; built up writing bed, tablets and panels; large center drawer with Yale lock; right-hand lower drawer partitioned for books. Pigeon Hole boxes, 8½c. each extra.

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CLEARING SALE at half cost. We *SHIP ON APPROVAL* and TEN DAYS TRIAL to anyone *without a cent deposit.* Write at once for Special Offer on sample bicycle.
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a smoke with the "May-Belle," the only pipe without nicotine, bitter juice or rank odor, easy to clean, stem never clogs. $1.00. With amber stem $2.50. Amber stem, sterling band $3.50. A Beauty. Cases 25 cents. Money back if wanted.

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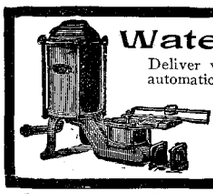
$500 will earn $150

When invested in our First Mortgage Farm loans, netting 6% and running for 5 years. Loans from $300 to $200 secured by farms readily sold at from $1,600 to $6,000. Booklet, "We're Right On the Ground," list of loans, and full particulars upon request.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Box 8, Grand Forks, N. D.



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Do you want to handle Something that every Business Man—every Merchant—every Professional Man—every Clergyman—every Hotel Keeper needs?

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For Something that Pays its own Cost in One Year?

Then become Local Agent for the Oliver Typewriter.

And you can make at least $300.00 a year.

And it will only occupy your spare moments each day at your own convenience.

You will be Welcomed by Good People who will want to Buy—who will see it is to their Interest to Buy the Oliver—for it saves them Money. Briefly—

The OLIVER Typewriter

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Is Best Typewriter in the World.

It has ⅛ the Number of Parts the ordinary typewriter has therefore has ⅛ the opportunity to get out of repair—it writes more easily—more surely—more clearly than any other typewriter.

And it will stand five times the Hard work and give Perfect Satisfaction 5 times as long as the Best of all the other typewriters.

It is welcomed by the Operator for it lessens her work and makes it look better.

Each Oliver Saves its own Cost in one year!

We post you thoroughly on the Typewriter Situation.

We analyze every typewriter for you and compare the Points of all the other Typewriters with the Oliver and show you that the Oliver is superior in every way.

We send our traveling Salesman to help you make Money.

And should we make any sales in your locality ourselves—you get the full benefit just the same.

Now this isn't any "House to house" Game. It's a dignified Position—and a Chance to Make Big Money—*that may never occur again to you.*

We have Local Agents with 10 to 15 Assistants under them—Many Local Agents are making $300 a month and many of our Highly Salaried Men—Managers, etc., were at one time Local Agents.

Write in today for information.

We may be able to let you try in your own town.

Don't think because your own town is represented we can't find a place for you.

Only do not hesitate—Write today for we may not be able to give you exclusive territory if you leave off writing until tomorrow.

Remember we are receiving many applications. If you put off answering, you may never again have such an opportunity to Make Big Money. Address

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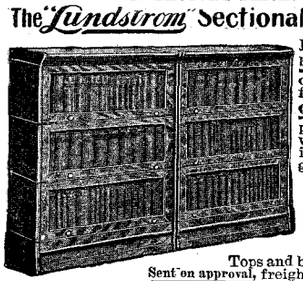

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Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

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There is a big and increasing demand for short story writers. The field is big and the workers few. We can train you by mail for any branch of newspaper and magazine work. Write to-day for full particulars.

Sprague Corres. School of Journalism,
284 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

Let us, my Soul remember not!
What know we of those shadowy lives?
What care we for those muffled cries?
We have the sun, and all day long
Birds sing, and waters flow, and see.
Between their world and us there runs
A wall—Yet why so dark, my soul?
—*From Ainslie's Magazine.*

The Easter Bonnet.

BY EDWIN L. SABIN.

What is this in the morning news,
Causing the wife to don her shoes;
Sending the daughter, gaze afar,
Wildly hailing the passing car!
What is this that their glad eyes see?
"Grand Spring Opening! Mill'nery!
Easter Fashions! A Fine Display!"
And Easter fully a month away;

Wild excitement around about;
Tones of longing, and tones of doubt:
Exclamations: "A perfect dream!"
"So becoming!" (Hats, hats the theme!)
Faint objections: "I can't afford——"
Conversation a monochord;
Brains but ribbons and blossoms gay,
And Easter a fortnight still away.

Hastenings down, and toilings back.
Can't get suited, alack, alack!
Not a thing for the price is seen—
"Save that hideous one in green!
How would it look re-trimmed, you think?
Wouldn't you have a touch of pink?
Then 'twould match with my new piqué."
And Easter only a week away.

Frantic messages to and fro;
Dark forebodings of rain or snow;
Anxious peerings adown the street;
Doorward rushing on eager feet;
Rustle of tissue—cries of "Ah!"
"How do you like it now, mamma?"
"Don't you think it becomes me, May?"
And Easter dawns with the rising day.
—*From Leslie's Weekly.*

A Hymn of Action.

BY JOHN HAY.

[Dr. Lyman Abbott recently read this poem in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, April 2. The lines were written many years ago and, by permission, incorporated in the Plymouth collection of hymns.]

Not in dumb resignation, we lift our hands on high;
Not like the nerveless fatalist, content to do and die.
Our faith springs like the eagle's, who soars to meet the sun,
And cries exulting unto Thee, "O Lord, Thy will be done."

When tyrant feet are trampling upon the common weal,
Thou dost not bid us bend and writhe beneath the iron heel.
In Thy name we assert our right by sword or tongue or pen,
And even the headsman's axe may flash Thy message unto men.

Thy will! It bids the weak be strong; it bids the strong be just;
No lips to fawn, no hand to beg, no brow to seek the dust.
Whenever man oppresses men beneath the liberal sun,
O Lord, be there: Thine arm made bare, Thy righteous will be done.

The First One.

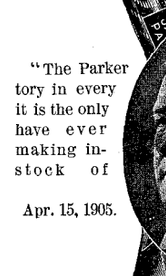
BY V. R.

I loved a girl when I was young,
A girl I dared not try to kiss;
Our love was shy and found no tongue,
But eyes told tales we could not miss.

The years have stretched a lifetime now,
And I have loved more girls than one;
And I have kissed with deepest vow,
And kissed before I knew 'twas done.

Parker Fountain Pen

Awarded Gold Medal World's Fair



"The Parker Pen is satisfactory in every respect. In fact, it is the only fountain pen I have ever used without making roads on my making in- religion."
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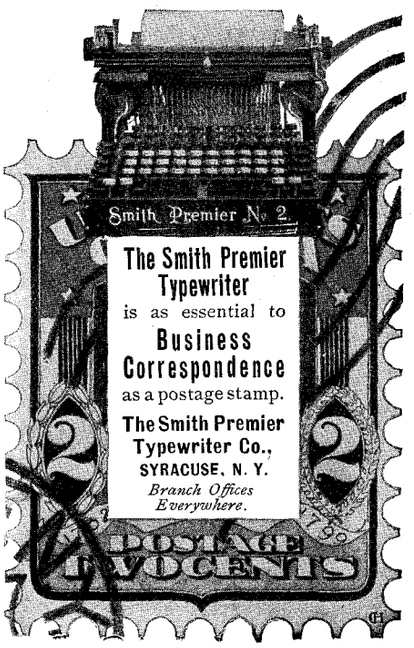
H. E. WILSON,
Elk Park, S. C.
Apr. 15, 1905.

The New PATENT SPEAR HEAD FEED

used in the Parker Pen makes it far superior to any other pen that can be purchased. It is to a Fountain Pen what a governor is to a steam engine. In buying **see that your pen is so equipped.** *You will be interested in reading the "Evolution of a Fountain Pen." May we send it as well as our Catalog?*

PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY
JANESVILLE, WIS.



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Fashionable Heat.

All heating methods other than steam or hot water are rapidly going out of fashion. Those who build cannot afford to put in anything but

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RADIATORS BOILERS

When the time comes to sell or rent, this outfit assists to bring a quicker transaction at better price. Thousands move each year into new houses, flats, offices or stores solely to enjoy the comfort, convenience, cleanliness, fuel-economy and labor-saving of steam or hot water warming. Did you ever hear of any one of these wanting to go back to old-fashioned heating methods? Any argument in that to you?

Unlike stoves or hot-air furnaces, our Boilers and Radiators are made upon the unit or sectional plan, so that if the building is made larger, or the rooms altered (65% of all buildings are rebuilt) extra sections or parts may be readily added or removed. Hence, to buy IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators is an investment—not an expense. Put in now by best mechanics—a good time to buy!

Whether your building is OLD or new, SMALL or large, farm or city, send for our booklet (free) "Heating Investments Successful"—it will make you a better judge of heating values.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Dept. 32. CHICAGO

IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

And that first girl I never met
After her pigtails coiled her head;
And I can't say my eyes were wet
When some one told that she was dead.

Yet there it is; she is the one,
The only one of women all,
Now that the list is closed and done,
Whom dreams of day and night recall.

Only last night she came to me,
Still silent came, and shy and sweet,
And then I learned what life might be
—Dream-drawn I sought my sweetheart's feet;

I laid my head upon her breast;
Within that haven reached at last,
There came no echo save of rest,
From all the life-long weary past.

To each poor dog his day, we're told;
Of my queer luck here is the best;
I dreamed that girl, forgot of old;
Caressed my head against her breast.

—From McClure's Magazine.

PERSONALS.

America's Best Loved Actor.—Such is the title conferred upon the venerable and loved actor, Joseph Jefferson, whose long stage career came to an end a few months ago. After a short illness Mr. Jefferson died on April 23 at the age of 76. One may say with little exaggeration that he was born on the stage, for he was a baby in arms when he first appeared behind the footlights. He was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. Many anecdotes, incidents, and reminiscences of his career are being retold in the newspapers from which we select the following:

"The fortunes of the Jeffersons were often at a very low ebb, and as a boy, while receiving his stage training, Jefferson had to endure many hardships and privations. The family went West in 1839 and opened the first theater in the then infant city of Chicago under the management of Jefferson's father. The venture was not very successful and the family set forth again in quest of fortune, traveling over the prairies in open wagons. At Springfield the management built a theater. It was little more than a huge dry-goods box, but its construction emptied the company's treasury. Had it not been for Abraham Lincoln it would have proved the grave of all their hopes. This is how Jefferson told the incident:

"'In the midst of our rising fortunes a heavy blow fell upon us. A religious revival was in progress at the time, and the fathers of the church not only launched forth against us in their sermons, but by some political maneuver got the city to pass a new law enjoining a heavy license against our 'unholy' calling; I forget the amount, but it was large enough to be prohibitory. Here was a terrible condition of affairs—all our available funds invested, the Legislature in session, the town full of people, and by a heavy license denied the privilege of opening the new theater!

"'In the midst of our trouble a young lawyer called on the manager. He had heard of the injustice, and offered, if they would place the matter in his hands, to have the license taken off, declaring that he only desired to see fair play, and he would accept no fee, whether he failed or succeeded. The case was brought up before the council. The young lawyer began his harangue. He handled the subject with tact, skill, and humor, tracing the history of the drama from the time when Thespis acted in a cart to the stage of today. He illustrated his speech with a number of anecdotes, and kept the council in a roar of laughter; his good-humor prevailed and the exorbitant tax was taken off.

"'This young lawyer was very popular in Springfield and was honored and beloved by all who knew him, and, after the time of which I write, he held rather an

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH

Four fast through trains daily Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis via The North-Western Line. The electric lighted Northwestern Limited for perfection of service is not anywhere excelled. Two fast trains to the Head-of-the-Lakes. The best of everything. For booklets and full information address W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

1/3 the cost

For Coal (even less in many cases) is the claim made for the Peck-Williamson UNDERFEED Furnace.

This claim is made by—
Well known people—
Living in the coldest sections—
After the severest tests.

A recent correspondent, referring to our UNDERFEED, stated:

"I have used it for the past two winters, heating ten rooms and an upper hall at a cost of $35 per annum."

Hundreds of such letters come to us.

In the Peck-Williamson UNDERFEED Furnace a ton of cheapest grade of coal is made to produce as much heat as a ton of the most costly grade; the coal is fed from below and the fire is on top—the rational way; the gases and smoke do not escape up the chimney as they do in ordinary furnaces, but are consumed as they pass up through the fire; immunity from gas, smoke and dirt; less ashes and no clinkers; simple and strong in construction, easy to operate.

Let us send you FREE our UNDERFEED Book and fac-simile voluntary letters proving every claim we make.

The Peck-Williamson Co. 304 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

Dealers are invited to write for our very attractive proposition.

BRIGHTON

FLAT CLASP **GARTERS**

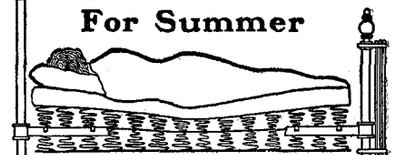
Make All Men Comfortable

One piece. Pure silk. 25 cts. at dealers or by mail.

Pioneer Suspender Co., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.

Makers of Pioneer Suspenders

The Coolest Bed For Summer



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important position in the government of the United States. He now lies buried near Springfield under a monument commemorating his greatness and his virtues—and his name was Abraham Lincoln.'"

"One of the stories of the 'road' that Mr. Jefferson delights to tell grew out of an experience in an Indiana town, where he was presenting 'Rip Van Winkle' many years ago.

"In the hotel where he stopped was an Irishman who was employed as a porter, but from the serious interest he took in the house he might have been clerk and proprietor rolled into one.

"At 6 in the morning Mr. Jefferson was startled by a violent thumping at his door. With slowly returning consciousness he remembered that he had left no call on the night before, and naturally became indignant. His sleep was spoiled for the morning, so he arose and appeared before the clerk.

"'See here,' he demanded, 'why have I been called at this unearthly hour?'

"'I don't know,' replied the clerk. 'I'll ask Mike.'

"The porter was summoned. 'Mike, there was no call for Mr. Jefferson. Why did you disturb him?' he was asked.

"Taking the clerk by his coat-sleeve, the Irishman led him to one side. 'He was shnoring loike a horse, sor,' he explained, 'and I'd heerd by the b'yes how onct he were after slapin' for twinty years, so, says I to myself, it's a coomin' on to him agin, an' it's yer juty to git the craythur out o' the house instantly!'"

A Merchant-Philanthropist.—An interesting account of the public benefactions of Nathan Straus, of New York, is given in *Pearson's Magazine* by Albert B. Paine. Mr. Straus was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1848. The family removed to this country in 1854. It was in 1892 that Mr. Straus's attention was called to the startling death-rate among little children in New York City and the statement that this was mainly due to impure milk. He established a sterilizing laboratory and during the first summer he distributed 34,000 bottles of Pasteurized milk, with the result of a prompt and marked decrease in the death-rate. Mr. Paine relates further:

In 1893, Mr. Straus was Park Commissioner, and his wife, a woman in full sympathy with his generous ambitions, returned one day from Central Park with a report of the poor, blue-looking milk that was distributed there at five cents a glass. She told how eager the children were for even this doubtful blessing, sometimes two or more drinking from one glass, which they had combined their pennies to buy.

"Can't we do something for them?" She asked, and without delay Nathan Straus established his milk stations in the parks, where pure milk was supplied at one cent per glass. Also he continued the organization of a regular system of supply depots throughout the thickly populated districts, dispensing the sterilized milk at less than cost, paying all expense for rent and help from his own purse.

But Mr. Straus's benefactions have not been confined to the distribution of pure milk. To quote Mr. Paine's words again:

Across from the store on Fourteenth Street there was then a church which Mr. Straus owned. In 1894 it was rented to the Rev. Dr. C. H. Yatman, a Christian Evangelist who was conducting meetings there. On the same lot, in the rear, was a school building not in use. One day Mr. Straus consulted with the minister and proposed that the unused building be

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converted into a big lodging station where all who came could obtain bed and breakfast for five cents.

"I will do this," said Mr. Straus, "I will give the building and supply everything, if you will assume management."

"Give me half an hour in which to decide," said the minister.

"Certainly," answered Mr. Straus, "but if you are a minister of the Gospel you can not refuse. You must save bodies if you would save souls."

Dr. Yatman accepted the charge, and later, with Mr. Straus's cooperation, established other similar stations throughout the city. Tickets were sold at five cents each, good at any of these ports of refuge, or for coal, and thousands of tickets were given free to those who could not afford to pay. Well-to-do persons also distributed them, purchasing them in five, ten, and twenty dollar lots. A multitude of men and women preserved their lives and their self-respect by this vast charity. J. Pierpont Morgan, learning of what was being done, sent for Mr. Straus and asked what he might do.

"You can establish a great store," replied Mr. Straus, "where the poor can buy provisions at cost, and get coal without going to the docks for it. I will see to its management."

Morgan agreed, stipulating only that his name should not be known in the undertaking. So a big depot was opened on Grand Street, and all day long the army of the poor marched through, obtaining the means of life with their tickets, that were now made legal tender for any article of merchandise, as well as for coal and lodging. No questions were asked. No investigations were made. All were served who came.

"I do not want to make a single one feel that he is receiving charity," said Mr. Straus. "Suppose some do come who are able to pay a little more. The fact that they are willing to walk so far to save a few cents proves that their hard-earned pennies are precious. We sell a pound of coal at the rate of a boat-load, a loaf of bread at the rate of a hundred thousand, rent and haulage free. It is not charity—it is only a little help over a hard place."

More than two millions of these five-cent tickets were issued in 1894, and among the benefits thus distributed may be mentioned the single item of thirty-seven and a half million pounds of coal. The recreation piers that now surround New York City are another of Mr. Straus's ideas, the first having been projected at his own expense at the foot of East Third Street. He had a milk dispensing depot there, and noticed that in hot weather many dwellers of the tenements came to the river-front for fresh air. One day he erected a large pavilion, covered with canvas, and provided with comfortable seats for the use of women and children. From this small beginning was evolved New York's splendid system of piers, covered with huge domes and containing seats from which thousands may listen to music and obtain refreshments on summer nights. When nominated for mayor, he declared that if he ever filled that office he would have many of these free piers. He did not enter the campaign, but the piers have been built and their existence is due to Nathan Straus.

To make milk pure and nourishing to helpless little ones, who must take what we give them, to save life and build up a strong and capable race, this is the aim to which Nathan Straus will devote his remaining years, and it is for this that his name shall endure. Great as have been his commercial triumphs, the world would not long remember these alone. In the days to come the name of Nathan Straus will be most surely recorded on the pages of history and in the hearts of men, not as a merchant prince, but as a Captain of Benevolence.

Two Alexanders as a Singer Saw Them.—Madame Nordica, the noted opera singer, tells in *The Saturday Evening Post*, of her first visit to Russia, where she sang before the Czar Alexander II. It was at a tragic period, for she arrived in St. Petersburg in the days preceding the assassination of Alexander II. Madame Nordica writes:

"Things were at a very terrible state at St. Petersburg then, the life of the Czar being constantly threatened, and it was dangerous to announce where he would be at a certain hour. We were told to hold

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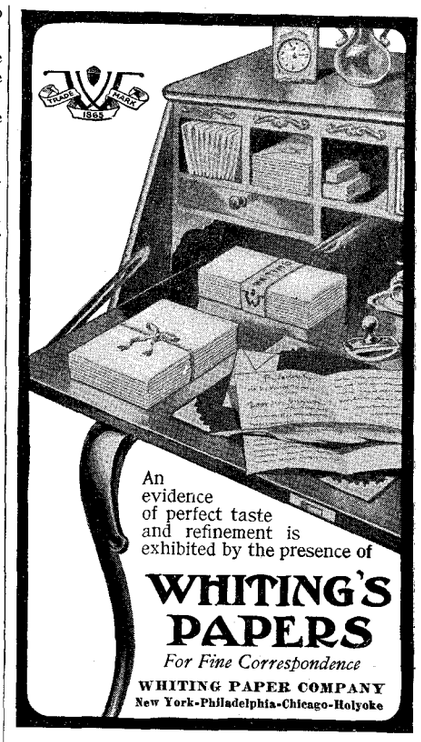

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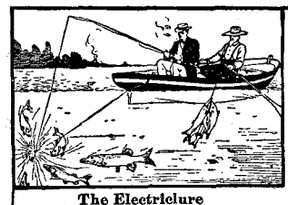

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ourselves in readiness every night at ten o'clock to sing at court when we were not engaged at the opera. After many nights of preparation and weary waiting, one evening at ten o'clock I was suddenly summoned and we were whisked away in a closed carriage to the Winter Palace.

"For two hundred yards before we reached the palace the soldiers were standing in double lines, shoulder to shoulder. These lines extended up the stairway, through the corridors, and to the very door of the apartments where we sang to the Czar.

"He appeared very handsome, his breast covered with decorations; and his manner, very high-bred and very gracious, made him exceedingly attractive.

"The scene was a brilliant one—the splendid gowns, jewels, and varied uniforms of the nobles, with a background of flowers, palms, marbles and paintings. The Czar received us graciously, and as the name and nationality of each singer were announced to him by the court chamberlain he addressed each in the language of his respective country. To me he said: 'And you are a little singer come to us from the New World.'

"We were presented to all the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, and the ladies were especially charming in their manner; the fact that I had my mother with me made a great difference. A little Russian song that I had learned seemed especially to please them.

"Then came supper with a wonderful display of gold plate, and fruits from the Caucasus: such fruits as I have never seen. As a souvenir of the evening the Czar gave me a bracelet of Ceylon cat's-eye, surrounded by sapphires and diamonds.

"That was the Sunday before his assassination. I did not know what might happen that night or whether we might not be blown into the air. Such thoughts as these entered my head, of course, because of the state of things and the threats that I had heard rumored, but they naturally did not deter me from going.

"Next week, of course, the court was thrown into mourning, the opera was closed, and a terrible state of gloom, anxiety, and apprehension prevailed."

Madame Nordica goes on to tell of her glimpse of the new Czar, Alexander III:

"At Dantzic, Governor von Schnelling and his wife, an English lady, came to see my mother and myself in my dressing-room after the concert. They told us that the new Czar was coming to Dantzic to meet the old Emperor William of Germany at their palace.

"Preparations for the visit of the Czar and the Emperor were very elaborate, and were in progress for days. Wagonloads of yellow gravel were hauled to make a road three feet deep from the quay, where the sovereigns were to land, to the palace. This was done that the military, not being able to gallop over cobblestones, might have a smooth way, and the gravel was pounded to the hardness of cement.

"For several days no business was done and the streets were filled with people, who were allowed to go to every place save those which were 'forbidden'—which happened to be all the places that they wanted most to see. Evergreens and flags almost covered the houses along the route. School-children in double lines, the little girls in front and the boys back of them, were marshaled on both sides of the roadway. Still farther back, shoulder to shoulder, were lines of soldiers.

"The Emperor William, of commanding presence, arrived with the Crown Prince, a splendid figure in his white uniform. Prince Bismarck, General von Moltke, and a brilliant suite of German princes and dukes in glittering uniforms were with them. They were all big men, except General von Moltke. Prince Bismarck, of noble height, but so well built that he did not appear his full size, wore a dark-blue Prussian uniform with a black military topcoat tightly buttoned over his breast.

"The girls cast each her little bouquet into the Emperor's carriage as he passed, cheered from the quay to the palace. Madame von Schnelling, my mother and I were in a balcony overlooking the courtyard when the cavalcade dashed into it—and waited. The long lines of children and soldiers and the throng waited in the streets. But the Czar did not come. At last his yacht was sighted. After another wait, word came that he was afraid to land. The men stood consulting together. But Bismarck did not stop to parley, he acted.

"I can see him yet as he flung himself into the saddle and pounded out of the courtyard on horseback. He sent a message to the Czar, and it was to the effect

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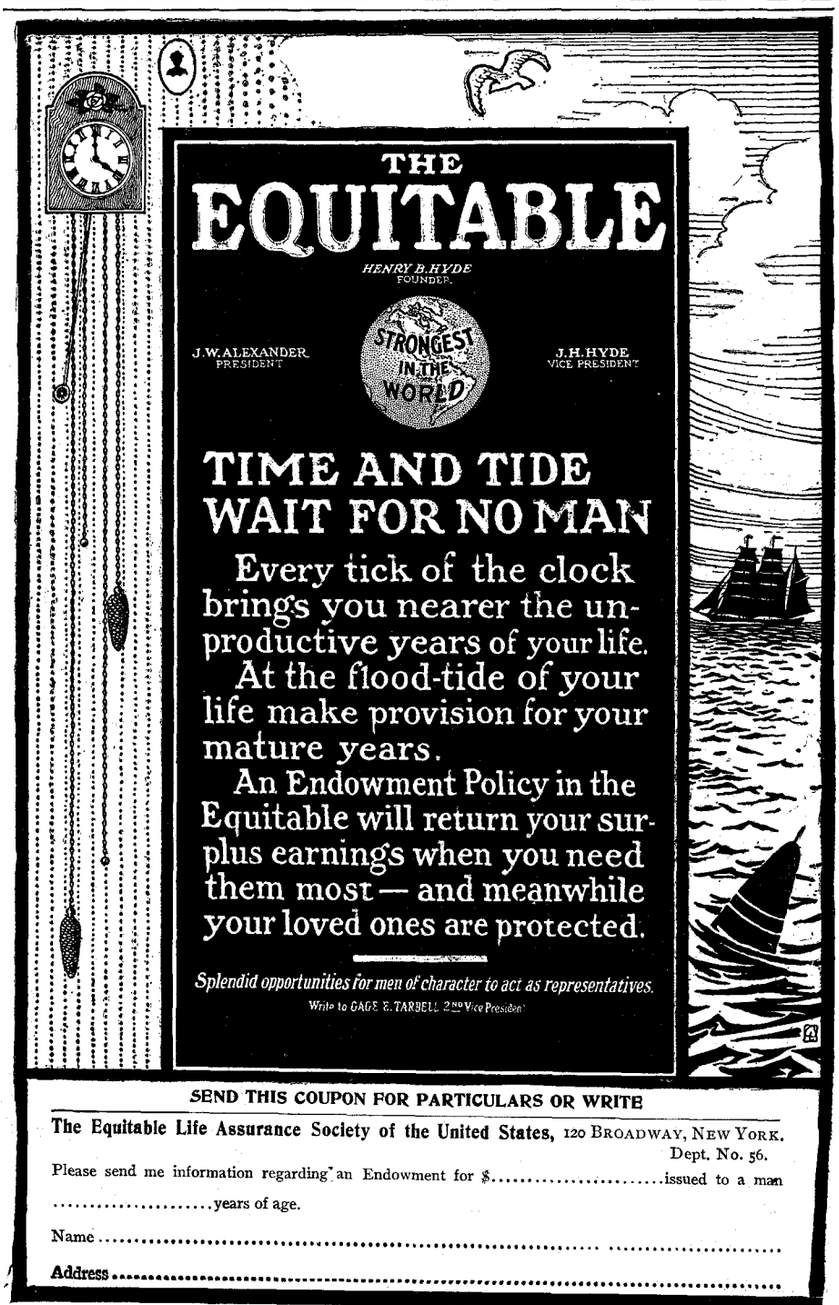
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that he *must* come. Back they came together, the Czar in his carriage, and Bismarck and von Moltke riding on either side of him.

"That meeting of the Czar and the Emperor is chronicled in the annals of Dantzic, but how nearly it came to not taking place has, I think, never before been told.

"The cordon of soldiers in the palace was so great, and the difficulty of passing them such, that when the Governor wished to join his wife for a moment he had to go down through the coal-cellars, carefully avoiding the wires of a network of electric signals, and then up again from those regions to get to us."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Learned Pastor.—A congregation in Connecticut had lost their pastor, and were desirous of filling his place. But their last minister had been self-taught, and the aristocracy—to wit, the deacons, etc.—stipulated that the new minister should have a classical education.

In order to be sure of their man, the deacons agreed to let applicants preach a sermon on trial. The living was good, consequently trial sermons were the order of the day. But as the deacons said, they knew an educated man from a duffer, so the living remained vacant. At last a Welshman heard of the vacancy, but he was less learned than the one who had left; still, he determined to try.

The day was arranged, the appointed minute arrived, and the candidate mounted into the pulpit. He got well on in his sermon, when he suddenly recollected that he was expected to show his learning.

"My friends," he said, "I will now quote you a passage in Greek."

With a solemn look he repeated a verse in his native tongue. The effect was marvelous: approving nods and smiles were exchanged among the deacons.

Thus encouraged, he followed up his advantage by saying:—

"Perhaps you would also like to hear it in Latin?"

He then repeated another passage in Welsh; this was even more successful than before. The preacher cast his eye over his flock, and saw that he was regarded with looks of increasing respect.

Unfortunately, there was also a Welshman in the congregation; he was sitting at the back, almost choked in his efforts to stifle his laughter. The minister's eye fell on him, and took in the whole situation at a glance. Preserving his countenance, he continued:

"I will also repeat it in Hebrew."

He then sang out, in his broadest Welsh: "My dear fellow, stop laughing, or they will find it out."

The other understood, stifled his laughter, and afterward dined with his successful countryman.—*Tit-Bits.*

Did For the Poet.—"I am quite willing to contribute to the—er—amusement of the evening," interposed the amateur poet, who was bursting to read his latest, and couldn't get anybody to take the hints he threw out. There was a sound like a groan from a corner of the room, and a guest went out. The others prepared for the worst, except one elderly man, who pulled down his waistcoat with an unnecessary show of determination.

"The title of this little effort," the poet went on, drawing a roll from an unsuspected pocket, "is 'The Raindrops on the Roof.'"

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"Well, of course it does," exclaimed the elderly man. "Where would you expect it to drop? When the rain drops on any well-regulated house, it naturally chooses the roof. Perhaps you expect people to take the roof off when it rains? Or you think that we imagine that it drops on the foundation or in the umbrella-stand? Everybody else knows that rain drops on the roof, young man, and they don't want you to write a poem to tell 'em. If you can write one that will explain why it rains when a man goes out in a new hat and without an umbrella, we're open to hear it."

The amateur poet did not contribute any further to the amusement of the evening.—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Equal.—"All men," said the orator who refuses to give up stump speaking, "are born equal."

"Hold on!" exclaimed the listener. "That may do to say in the street, but I can't take it home with me. If I were to say to my wife that I thought our boy, whom we've just christened Egbert, wasn't any better than the red-haired twins next door, there wouldn't be anything left for me to do except to say 'Farewell for ever,' and live at a hotel."—*Tit-Bits.*

Her Idea of It.—TARAGON: "The Russians have great faith in the bayonet, the Japs in the sword. Which arm do you prefer?"

MISS IMPLE (absent-minded): "Both!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Her Fear.—HE: "Clarice, you know I have always thought a great deal of you, and I have flattered myself you think not unfavorably of me. May I—will you be my wife?"

SHE: "What a start you gave me, Harry! Do you know, I thought you were going to ask me to lend you some money."—*Tit-Bits.*

Somewhat Mixed.—A young man who was about to be married was very nervous, and, while asking for information as to how he must act, put the question: "Is it kisstomary to cuss the bride?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Equals,—

MANILA, P. I., March 1, 1905.

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly:

SIR,—The following conversation that actually took place in Manila strikes me as being significant and very amusing.

American housekeeper to Filipino servant: "Why is it, Ramon, that you worked so well for the Spaniards and for so little? They treated you very badly, while I treat you very well; they paid you only two pesos per month, and you demand of me twenty-five; I do not understand it."

Ramon replied: "Ah! Señora, the Spaniards were our superiors. You Americans are our equals."

I am, sir, R. DE L. H.

Did Not Need It.—A country doctor tells this story on himself: After writing a prescription for a patient, the physician told him that the druggist would probably charge him sixty cents for filling it. Then the patient asked the physician to lend him the money. Thereupon the physician carefully scratched out a part of the prescription and handed it back, with ten cents, remarking:

"You can have that filled for a dime. What I scratched out was for your nerves."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Wounded in Battle and Elsewhere.—A much-scarred veteran occupied a seat in a tramcar, and opposite to him sat a benevolent-looking old gentleman who gazed with seeming interest on the rugged face, and at length said:

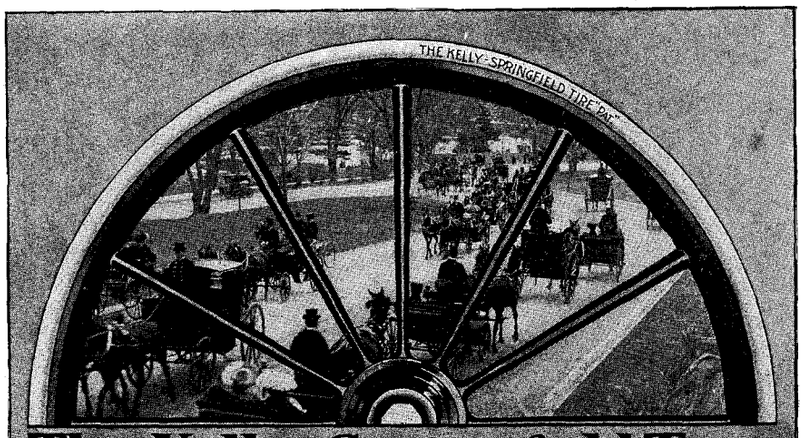
"I think, my friend, you are the possessor of some exciting experiences."

"I should just think so, sir," replied the warrior. "This gash across my brow, this seam down my cheek, and this cloven chin each cost more than one life in a hand-to-hand fight"

"Dear me," said the old gentleman; "I can quite believe it. And how did you come by that deep indentation on your nose?"

The warrior hung his head and seemed unwilling to reply.

"Come, now, Joseph," said his better half, who was



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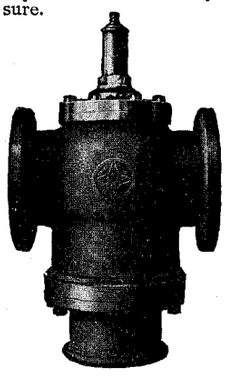

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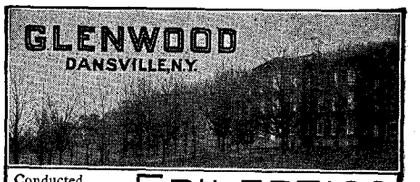

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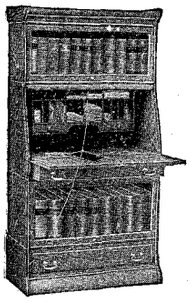

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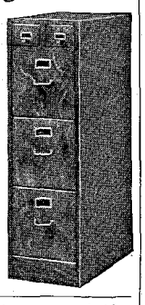

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seated beside him, "tell the gentleman how you got that one."

"You keep quiet, Maria," snarled the warrior.

"I won't," snapped Maria; "it fairly riles me to hear you bragging of the marks you got from the nasty, dirty Arabs, while you ignore the most noticeable of 'em all—the one I gave you when I hit you with the fire-shovel."

The warrior looked very uncomfortable, and the old gentleman looked as if he deeply sympathized with him.—*Tit-Bits.*

Not In His Line.—HEAVY TRAGEDIAN: "Hurry with my order. I am used to people serving me in a hurry."

WAITER: "I don't doubt it, but I am no sheriff."—*Chicago News.*

An Improvement Promised.—"Look here!" exclaimed the old lady. "I want you to take back that parrot you sold me. I find that it swears very badly."

"Well, madam," replied the dealer, "it's a very young bird; it'll learn to swear better when it's a bit older."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Wouldn't Be Bossed.—"What? Fell downstairs! How did it happen?"

"Why, you see, I started to go down, and my wife said, 'Be careful, John!' And I'm not the man to be dictated to by any woman, so down I went."—*Tit-Bits.*

Adding Beauty.—RICHARD: "They say he gave you a black eye."

ROBERT: "That's the way people exaggerate. I had the eye already. He merely laid on the color."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Demonstration.—JUDGE: "What did the prisoner do to you?"

WITNESS: "He hit me wid a pavin' block, Yer 'Onner, as I was walkin' on the track."

JUDGE: "What excuse did he give?"

WITNESS: "Said he was testin' the block signals and was givin' me the danger sign."—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

Calling it Square.—MAMMA: "Why, Johnny, is it possible you are in the jam again, after I whipped you an hour ago for getting into it?"

JOHNNY: "Yes, ma'am. I heard you tell grandma you had whipped me too hard, so I thought I'd make it even."—*Chicago News.*

Not a Masterpiece.—A Scotch laboring man who had married a rich widow exceptional for her plainness was accosted by his employer. "Well, Thomas," he said, "I hear you are married. What sort of a wife have you got?"

"Weel, sir," was the response, "she's the Lord's handiwork, but I canna say she's His masterpiece."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Not to Be Deceived.—Sergeant Sharp was as regimental as it is possible for a man to be. "'Shun!" he cried to his squad. "Quick march! Left wheel! Halt! Take Murphy's name for talking in the ranks."

"But he wasn't talking," protested a corporal who was standing near.

"Wasn't he?" roared Sergeant Sharp. "Don't matter then. Cross it out, and then put him in the guard-room for deceiving me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Convincing Evidence.—LAWYER: "Would you believe the sworn testimony of this man?"

WITNESS: "Certainly not, sir."

LAWYER: "And why not?"

WITNESS: "Because, sir, that man hates to tell the truth. He always did. We were boys together, and he used to cry when the teacher made him say two and two made four."

LAWYER: "Anything else?"

WITNESS: "Oh, yes. Once he was ill and described the symptoms so that the doctor prescribed for a sprained ankle when he was suffering from neuralgia in the head."

LAWYER: "That will do."—*Tit-Bits.*

Subtraction.—A teacher in a Western public school was giving her class the first lesson in subtraction.

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"Now in order to subtract," she explained, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room.

"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

True Enough.—"Here," said the cranky patron of the reading-room, "you've been snoring horribly."

"Heh?" gurgled the drowsy patron.

"If you only kept your mouth shut," went on the cranky one, "you wouldn't make so much noise."

"Neither would you," replied the other.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Liberal.—MRS. QUIVERFUL: "Tommy, did you give your little brother the best part of that apple, as I told you?"

TOMMY Q.: "Yessum, I gave him th' seeds. He can plant 'em an' have a whole orchard!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

How Mr. Fussleigh Answered the Telephone.—Mr. Fussleigh had a telephone in his residence, but as it is principally used by Mrs. Fussleigh and by her many friends it is perhaps natural that she and they should identify the instrument solely with Mrs. Fussleigh, says *The Woman's Home Companion.*

Not long ago, being alone in the house, Mr. Fussleigh answered the 'phone when it rang violently at about the hour of nine. The following conversation ensued:

"Hello!"

"Well?"

"Is this Mrs. Fussleigh?"

"No."

"I mean, is this Mrs. Fussleigh's 'phone?"

"It is not. The ownership lies with the telephone company."

"Ha, ha! That's pretty good! But tell me seriously, is this Mrs. Fussleigh's house?"

"Really I can't say. Until lately I thought not, but as every one else seems to think it is, perhaps I am, after all, quite mistaken."

"You're a great joker, aren't you? Kindly tell me whether Miss Fussleigh is there."

"She is not."

"Who is this talking?"

"This? Oh, this is only Mrs. Fussleigh's husband, the father of Miss Fussleigh, the man who lives at Mrs. Fussleigh's house, and occasionally does odd errands for Mrs. Fussleigh. She got him with the house, you know!"

"Oh, she did, did she?"

"Sure thing!"

"Pretty tough on Mrs. Fussleigh, isn't it?"

Whereupon Mr. Fussleigh hung up the receiver, and determined to give orders the following day for the removal of the 'phone.—*New York Mail.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 22.—Russia notifies the French Government that Rozhdestvensky has been ordered to sail from Kamranh Bay. Japanese newspapers continue bitter attacks on France, in the belief that the Russians had been using Kamranh Bay to prepare for battle. Russians are concentrating near Possiet Bay; this is believed to be part of the scheme of defense of Vladivostok.

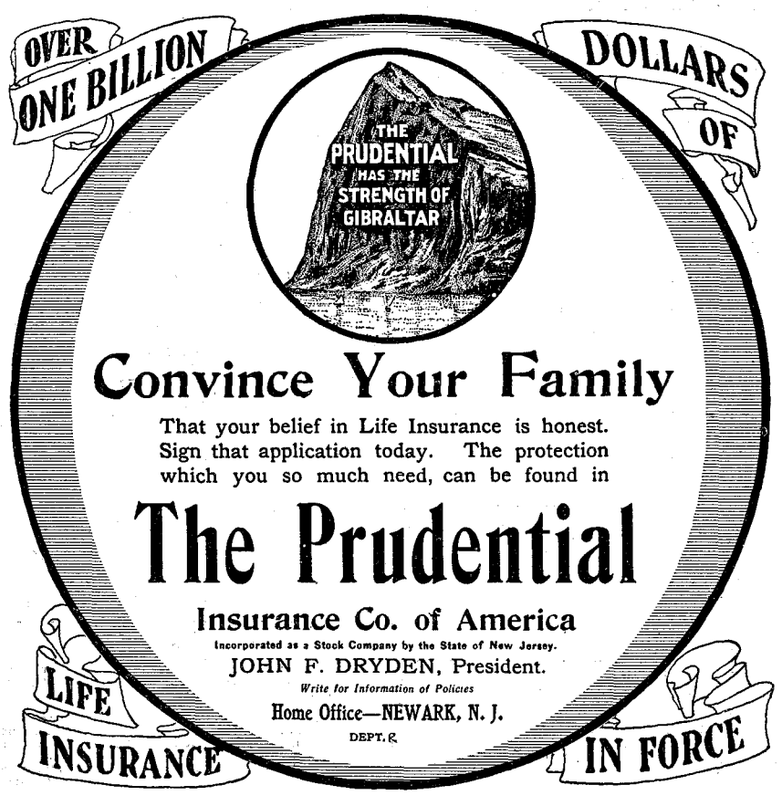
April 23.—The Russian fleet leaves Kamranh Bay, and a despatch from Saigon reports hearing cannonading after the fleet had left French territorial waters.

April 24.—The Russian fleet is said to be sailing northward through the China Sea; aside from this, mystery shrouds the naval war situation.

April 25.—A squadron of twenty Japanese ships is reported to have passed Kamranh Bay on the 24th.

April 26.—Hong Kong reports that the cable to Hainan had been cut, presumably by Russian warships. Rozhdestvensky is believed to be in the gulf of Tonquin, where he will await the arrival of Admiral Nebogatoff with the fourth division of the Russian Pacific squadron. Two hundred Russians are killed in an engagement at Kai-Yuan, north of Tie Pass. A despatch from St. Petersburg says that Charles M. Schwab is to build a fleet of battle-ships for Russia.

April 28—Tokyo reports the main body of Russian



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warships seventy miles north of Kamranh Bay. Warships, believed to be those of Admiral Nebogatoff, are sighted near the entrance to Malacca Strait. General Linevitch, in an interview, declares the Russian army in condition to renew the campaign; he asserts that the retreat from Mukden was unnecessary, and adds that the extent of the disaster was exaggerated.

RUSSIA.

April 23.—The fate of the reform program and of the revolutionary plans in Russia is said to depend on the result of the approaching sea battle; troops are being gathered in St. Petersburg.

April 24.—An imperial decree is issued forcing communities to pay for damage caused by peasants.

April 25.—Mutiny breaks out among troops entraining for the Far East at Borisoff; rioting and insubordination occur at Moscow on the departure of the Omsk regiment.

April 27.—The Russian populace is aroused over the reports that riot and bloodshed are to mark the Easter season. Elaborate police and military precautions are being taken.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 25.—The newly promulgated Transvaal constitution gives the right to vote to the Burghers.

April 26.—Germany denounces the tariff agreements with the United States because of reciprocity treaties with seven European countries, and it is believed in Washington that a tariff war might result.

Domestic.

April 22.—New York, Philadelphia, and Fredericksburg, Va., claim the body of John Paul Jones; the Navy Department thinks it should be buried at Annapolis; the State Department favors Arlington, and the President may be called upon to settle the dispute.

John W. Gates's big deal in May wheat collapses on the Chicago Board of Trade, amid scenes of wild excitement.

April 23.—Joseph Jefferson, the noted actor, dies at his home at West Palm Beach, Fla.

Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, is arrested after confessing to the embezzlement of $1,450,000, which he lost speculating in stocks and wheat.

Walter D. Hines, formerly of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, gives his view of government regulation of railroad rates before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce; he thinks that the present law is ample.

J. Wilcox Brown, a policy-holder of the Equitable Life, sues for a division among the policy holders of the $80,000,000 surplus of the society.

April 25.—Secretary Taft announces that the Government will make no attempt to use the Panama Railroad to affect transcontinental freight rates.

Attorney-General Moody sustains Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock in his interpretation of the Interstate Commerce act that rebates by railroads could be made legally to the Government.

A private counsel of John D. Rockefeller declares that Dr. Washington Gladden garbled a report to make a false accusation regarding Mr. Rockefeller's connection with the South Improvement Company.

April 26.—The eighth conference for education in the South begins its sessions at Columbia, S. C.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou informs the Assistant-Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., that he must resign from the Republican State Committee or be dismissed from office.

A suit for more than $2,000,000 against "James H. Hyde and associates" for losses sustained in connection with the United States Shipbuilding Company is brought by Leroy Dresser.

Allegations of misconduct on the part of Acting-Secretary of State Loomis when Minister to Venezuela are published in the New York *Herald*.

April 27.—Francis B. Loomis declares that all the charges against him of official misconduct while he was Minister to Venezuela were unqualified falsehoods. Washington expects the recall of Minister Bowen, at Caracas, who, it is said, preferred the charges.

Andrew Carnegie gives $10,000,000 for the purpose of pensioning college professors in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland.

April 28.—Major-General Fitzhugh Lee dies at Washington.

Federal Judge Kohlsaat at Chicago issues an injunction against the striking teamsters, and orders are issued from Washington to transport bullion in army wagons with a military guard if the express companies should find themselves unable to do so because of strike violence.

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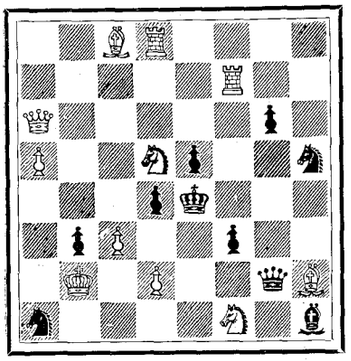

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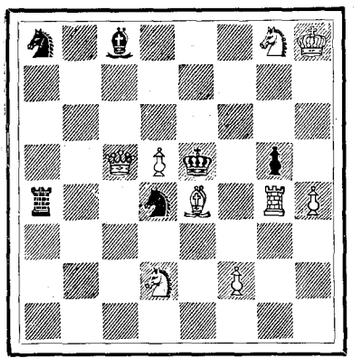


White—Nine Pieces.

s 1 b 3 S K; 8; 8; 2 Q P k 1 p 1; r 2 s B 1 R P; 8; 3 S 1 P 2; 8.

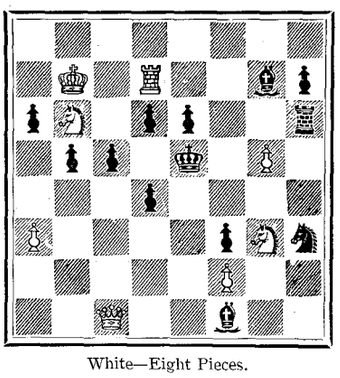
White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,060.

E. PRADIGNAT.

Dedicated to A. VAN EELDE, late Problem-editor of *Tijdschrift van den Nederlanschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 1 K 1 R 2 b p; p S 1 p p 2 r; 1 p p 1 k 1 P 1; 3 p 4; P 4 p S s; 5 P 2; 2 Q 2 b 2.

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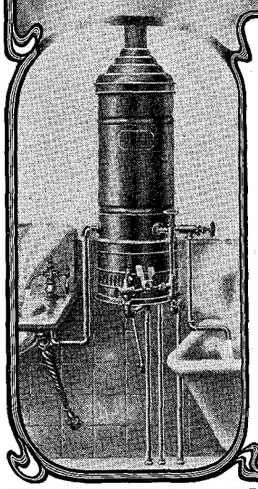

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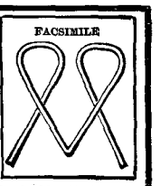

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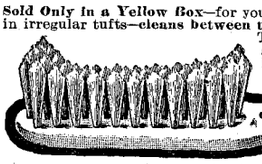

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		2.	..... / K—Kt 6	3. Q—K Kt sq, mate
1.	..... / Kt x Kt	2.	R—B 5 ch / P x R	3. Q x P, mate
1.	..... / R x R(B 4)	2.	Q—K 4 ! ch / R x Q	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
		2.	..... / Kt x Q	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
1.	..... / P x Kt (K 3)	2.	Kt—Q 3 ch / K—Q 4	3. Q—Kt 7, mate
1.	..... / P x Kt (B 5)	2.	Q—Kt 8 ch / B—B 2	3. Q x B, mate

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	VOIGT. *White.*	MORGAN. *Black.*		VOIGT. *White.*	MORGAN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 3	19	B—Kt 5	Q—B 4 ch
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20	R—Q 4	Kt—K 6
3	Kt—Q B 3	P x P	21	Q x Kt	Q x B
4	Kt x P	Kt—Q 2	22	Kt—R 5	B—B 4
5	K Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	23	Q—K Kt 3	B x R ch
6	Kt—Kt 3	B—Q 3	24	P x B	Q—K B 4
7	B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3	25	B—R 6	P—Kt 3
8	B—K Kt 5	P—KR 3	26	Kt—Kt 7	Q—Q 4
9	B—K 3	B—Kt 2	27	P—B 5	Q x Q P ch
10	Q—K 2	Castles	28	K—R sq	Q x P
11	Castles	P—K 4	29	P—B 6	Q x R P
12	Kt x P	Kt x Kt	30	P—R 4	K R—Q sq
13	P x Kt	B x P	31	P—R 5	R—Q 6
14	Q R—Q sq	Q—K sq	32	Q—Kt 5	Q R—Q sq
15	P—Q B 3	Q—R 5	33	K—R 2	B x Kt P
16	B x R P	Q—B 3	34	Q x B	R—Q 7
17	P—K B 4	B—Q 3		Resigns.	
18	B—K Kt 5	Kt—K Kt 5			

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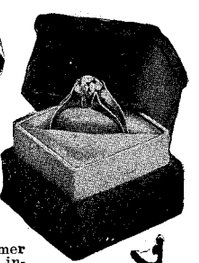

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Double Ruy Lopez.

	HYMES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		HYMES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	21	R x Kt	Q x R
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22	P x P	Castles
3	B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	23	P x P	P x P
4	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	24	P—B 3	Q R—B sq
5	Castles	B x Kt	25	B—Kt 4	R—K B 3
6	Kt P x B	P—Q 3	26	R—Q sq	P—Kt 3
7	R—K sq	B—Kt 5	27	Q—B 2	P—Q R 4
8	P—K R 3	B x Kt	28	B—R 3	R—B 3
9	Q x B	Kt—Q 2	29	Q—Q 4	Q—Kt 6
10	P—Q 3	Q—B 3	30	R—Q 2	Q—K 8 ch
11	Q—Kt 3	Q—Kt 3	31	K—R 2	P—Q Kt 4
12	Q—R 4	P—Q R 3	32	Q—Q 3	R—K Kt 3
13	B—R 4	Kt—B 4	33	B—Kt 2	R—B 4
14	B—Kt 3	Kt—K 2	34	R—K 2	Q—Kt 6 ch
15	R—K 3	Kt x B	35	K—R sq	R—R 4
16	R P x Kt	P—K B 4	36	Q—Q sq	R x P ch
17	R—Kt 3	Q—B 2	37	P x R	Q x B P ch
18	R—Kt 5	P—B 5	38	K—R 2	Q—Kt 6 ch
19	P—Q 4	P—R 3	39	K—R sq	P—B 6
20	B—R 3	Kt—Kt 3		Resigns.	

From the Napier-Mieses Match.

Bishop's Gambit.

	NAPIER. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*		NAPIER. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	14	K—Q 2 (g)	B—K 4
2	P—K B 4	P x P	15	Q R—K sq (h)	B—K 3
3	B—B 4	Kt—K B 3 (a)	16	K—B 2	Q—Q 3
4	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	17	R—Q sq	B—B 4 ch
5	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	18	K—B sq	Q—Kt 3
6	P—K 5 (b)	P—Q 4	19	Q R—K sq	Q R—Q sq
7	B—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5	20	R—K 3	B—K 3
8	Kt x P (c)	B—Q B 4 (d)	21	B x B	B x Kt
9	Q—K 2 (e)	Castles	22	B x B	Kt x B
10	P—B 3	K Kt x K P	23	Q—K 4	Q—K R 3 (i)
11	P—Q 4	Kt x Kt ch	24	R—K sq	P—Q B 3
12	Q x Kt	B x P		Resigns.	
13	B x P (f)	R—K sq ch			

(a) Steinitz favored this defense; it was also frequently adopted in the Vienna Gambit tournament. It turns the opening into a Vienna game.

(b) Castles is preferable.

(c) Even if this move were feasible the consequences could not be correctly worked out in actual play. P—Q 4 is compulsory, the text-move was probably made under misapprehension.

(d) It is just possible that White might not have seen this powerful reply.

(e) If P—Q 4 now, then 9.., Kt x Q P, and the Knight could not be captured.

(f) If 13 P x B, then 13.., Kt x P, followed by Kt x B, and the King could not survive in such an exposed position.

(g) K—B sq seems a comparatively more secure place for the King.

(h) Here Q R—Q sq should be played.

(i) The decisive move in a lively game.

Bishop's Gambit.

	MIESES. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*		MIESES. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	22	P x P	R x P
2	P—K B 4	P x P	23	P—B 4	R—K 4
3	B—B 4	P—Q 4	24	R—Q sq	B—K 3
4	B x P	Q—R 5 ch	25	R—Q 4	R—Q B 4
5	K—B sq	P—K Kt 4	26	Kt—K 4	R x P
6	Kt—K B 3	Q—R 4	27	R x R	B x R ch
7	P—Q 4	B—Kt 2	28	K—B 2	B x Kt P
8	Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	29	Kt x B P	B—B 3
9	P—K R 4	P—K R 3	30	Kt—R 5	B—Q 4
10	Kt—K 5 (a)	Q x Q ch	31	P—Kt 3	P x P ch
11	Kt x Q	Kt x B	32	K x P	B—K 3
12	P x Kt	B—B 4	33	Kt—B 6	K—Q sq
13	P x P	P x P	34	Kt—K 4	P—Kt 5
14	R x R	B x R	35	Kt—B 3	P—B 3
15	Kt—B 2 (b)	Kt—Q 2	36	P—R 3	K—B 2
16	B—Q 2	Kt x Kt	37	K—B 4	K—Q 3
17	P x Kt	Castles	38	K—K 3	B—Q 4
18	P—B 4	B x P	39	Kt—K 2	K—B 4
19	R—K sq	P—K B 3	40	K—Q 2	B—B 6
20	B—B 3	B x B		Resigns.	
21	P x B	P—Kt 4 (c)			

(a) White has a number of better continuations at his disposal. After the text-move the game is wound up to an ending in Black's favor.

(b) If 15 P—B 3, then 15.., Kt—Q 2; 16 Kt x Kt, K x Kt, and White must lose a Pawn.

(c) Nothing more need be said about the remainder; it is an easily won game for Black.

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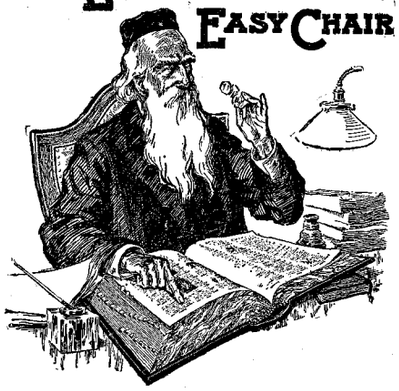

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. S. M.," New York.—"Is the verb 'to benefit' correctly used in the following sentence? 'He took her South in the hope of benefiting her health,' the idea being that a change of climate would prove beneficial."

The verb "benefit" means, among other things, "to improve"; therefore, as one's health can be benefited or improved, the sentence is correct. But the idea might have been more clearly expressed by the addition of "by the change of air [or climate]."

"C. O. L.," Pomeroy, Ia.—"Does the word 'use' comprehend the sale of any commodity? A asks B, who does not smoke but sells tobacco, 'Do you use tobacco?' B replies, 'Yes.' Is B's reply correct?"

The commonest meaning of the word "use," in its transitive sense, is "to employ for the accomplishment of a purpose; turn to account; make use of." From this definition it is evident that the word "use" does not specifically comprehend the sale of a commodity, but in the sense "to turn to account" it implies the profitable use of something. The question asked by A is indefinite, but if it means, "do you use tobacco in your business?" the answer given by B is correct. If, however, A meant by his question to ask B if he smoked tobacco, he should have employed the word "smoke" and not "use."

"E. L. S.," Centralia, Mo.—"What are the characteristics of Unitarianism, and what classes of Christians, if any, hold to its tenets?"

The chief characteristic of Unitarianism is that it is "the doctrine of those who deny the Trinity." It has been held by many non-orthodox bodies of Christians, as the Hicksite Friends, and in Great Britain by a small body that has separated from the Presbyterian Church. In the United States the name is specifically applied to the doctrine of those New England Congregational churches that became Unitarian under the leadership of Channing and others early in the nineteenth century.

"H. F. P.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"Kindly inform me upon what theory the following constructions are authorized: (1) 'He is like *me*.' (2) 'He looks like *him*.' Is it because in those cases 'me' and 'him' are impliedly governed by 'unto'? Also please justify the following: 'This age does not produce many men like *him*.' Why would it not be permissible to say, 'This age does not produce many men like *he* (is)?' (3) I notice that in a number of instances John Ridpath speaks of things 'approximating *to*' something. Is not the preposition after 'approximate' redundant?"

(1) The sentence "He is like *me*" is correct, "me" being in the objective case, object of the preposition "unto" understood. (2) The sentences "He looks like *him*" and "This age does not produce many men like *him*" are also correct for the same reason. It would be illogical to construe the latter sentence so as to read, "This age does not produce many men like *he* (is)," as this would be an improper use of the word "like." (3) "To" is redundant after the verb "approximate" when used transitively; as, to *approximate* perfection. When used intransitively, in the sense of "to come close to, as in quality, degree, or quantity," "to" may be used after this verb, as in the following sentence from Bulwer Lytton: "Things seem to approximate *to* God in proportion to their vitality and movement."

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